

In '96, Europeans May Even Agree on What Time It Is

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune

Clockwise, the British will do it Sunday morning and the Americans next weekend, while the Europeans did it three weeks ago.

As official summer time comes to an end at different times throughout the month, there seems little hope of synchronizing the world's watches this side of the millennium.

That much of the industrialized world is out of step for several weeks is a major inconvenience for money markets, the transportation industry and many other sectors.

"The first priority in my opinion is to agree on the same start and end times in the European Community," said Bernard Yallop, superintendent of Her Majesty's Nautical Almanac Office in Britain, the country's official timekeeper. "Then the world? Alas, I doubt it."

Actually, there is some hope that the European Union will succeed in imposing harmonization from 1996 onward.

Under EU rules, the 12 member countries already agree that summer time should start on the last Saturday in March.

Summer time means one hour ahead of Greenwich Mean Time, or Universal Time, in Britain and Ireland. Central European Time, used in Continental Europe, is one hour ahead of GMT. Summer time is thus two hours ahead of GMT (three hours in Greece), which rural workers hate because of the dark mornings, but which city dwellers enjoy because of the light evenings.

Next year, summer time in most member states will end on Sept. 24, while Britain and Ireland will put their clocks back on Oct. 22. But in 1996 and 1997, all members of the Union will put their clocks back on the last Sunday in October.

They will then decide by Jan. 1, 1997, what permanent arrangement to adopt after then.

Putting clocks forward and back is a relatively modern invention. For most of his history, people have got up with the dawn and gone to sleep with the sunset. An association in France that seeks to return to solar time believes people would be mentally and physically more healthy and happy if they followed solar time year around.

Jean Denis, the leader of the group, said that setting clocks two hours ahead of GMT, which means

that the sun is directly overhead at 2 P.M., contributes heavily to ozone pollution, skin cancer and mental complaints.

Conversely, the Daylight Action Group in the United Kingdom wants Britain to adopt Central European Time, and double summer time.

Although Mr. Yallop said he was not totally opposed to this proposal, "I am against some of their false statistics and some of the consequences of their ideas."

"For example," he said, "they use road accident statistics that are based on the time when accidents occur, when they should be considered in terms of the altitude of the sun at the time concerned. The degree of twilight not only affects how well we can see but it is also correlated with the temperature and weather."

The Greenwich meridian was established as the basis for the world's time at an international conference in Washington 110 years ago. Solar time advances four minutes by degree eastward from Greenwich. Thus the Irish used to set their watches to Dublin Mean Time, 25 minutes earlier than Greenwich Mean Time, a state of affairs that ended paradoxically with independence in 1916.

Benjamin Franklin argued for daylight saving time in 1784 as a means of saving candles. In 1868, Charles F. Dowd, a school principal in Saratoga Springs, New York, proposed the use of zones in which all localities would keep the same time. In 1916, Britain adopted Franklin's idea as a wartime economy measure, and it has remained ever since.



Diana, Princess of Wales, who was in Washington on Friday on a private visit.

U.S. and Britain Warn Iraq

32d Parallel Is Line Drawn in Sand by 2 Allies

By Julia Preston

Washington Post Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The United States and Britain have told Iraq that they will use military force to stop any new buildup of Iraqi troops south of the 32d parallel, according to American and British diplomats.

In separate but nearly identical diplomatic notes, the two allies drew the geographic line to define the northern edge of a 150-mile-deep zone in southern Iraq in which they will not tolerate reinforcements, warning they will "respond appropriately and decisively" to any new influx.

American officials said the chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, Madeleine K. Albright, had told her Iraqi counterpart, Nizar Hamdon, that the messages mean Iraq should expect major military action against any additional troops dispatched into the area, which lies just north of Kuwait.

In setting a geographic boundary and making explicit the threat of military action, the United States and Britain appeared to take the confrontation with Iraq significantly beyond the UN Security Council resolution passed Saturday in response to Iraqi troop movements in southern Iraq that appeared to threaten Kuwait.

That resolution warned Iraq against any strengthening of its military might near the border but drew no geographic line and contained only a general warning of "serious consequences" if Iraqi troops were reinforced.

The vague language was a concession by the United States to France and Russia, which

feared that the council might be going too far in infringing on President Saddam Hussein's ability to deploy his armed forces within his own country.

The two governments sent the message on Thursday to ensure that Baghdad has "no misunderstanding" about Saturday's resolution, an American official said.

"We have made it clear we would not wait to use very strong military force," he added.

The two Iraqi Republican Guard divisions whose rapid movement southward drew thousands of U.S. troops to the

Gulf region two weeks ago are now north of Baghdad, senior Pentagon officials said. The six Iraqi Army divisions remaining south of the 32d parallel are "not currently in a threatening posture," a senior official said at a Pentagon briefing, but Iraq remains capable of assembling a force that would be a potential danger to Kuwait "absent a credible deterrent."

With "the threat ameliorated somewhat," the Pentagon canceled further deployments of U.S. troops to the region, said Lieutenant General Howell M. Estes 3d of the U.S. Air Force, operations director for the joint staff.

"We have made it clear we would not wait to use very strong military force," an American official.

The 32d parallel is already the northern border of a "no-fly zone" in southern Iraq, over which the allies have banned Iraqi warplanes. The zone is jointly patrolled by the United States, Britain and France, which has 12 Mirage and Jaguar fighter jets stationed in the region for the operation. But it appeared that France will not join in patrols targeted against movements of ground troops.

The breakdown came a day after Eurostar had to call in a replacement train to take a group of journalists from London to Paris.

The breakdown on Thursday raised investors' worries of the already delayed project, causing Eurotunnel stock to lose nearly 10 percent of its value. Despite Friday's breakdown, the stock recovered strongly Friday, rising to 17.55 francs (\$3.42) a share, up nearly 10 percent from Thursday's close of 16 francs.

On Oct. 14, Eurostar hit another snag as a train from Paris to London died on the tracks in southeast England, snarling traffic on parts of the British Rail system for up to two hours. That train was towed into London for repairs.

Three problems developed simultaneously on that train, Eurostar said.

The company disputed suggestions that there could be a pattern of troubles and said there are no plans to alter the startup of the Eurostar service. Tickets go on sale Monday.

"It sounds flip and easy to say it, but it is perhaps bad luck," the spokesman said.

No Kings, The Economist Decries

International Herald Tribune

In a cogent criticism of the British monarchy, the Economist magazine said in its issue published Friday that "it would be best to abolish" the institution, or at least hold a referendum to find out if people really want it.

But it said that deep-rooted constitutional reform was far more urgently needed, and warned that abolition could become a distraction from the country's real problems.

After revelations by the heir to the throne, Prince Charles, about his marriage and his frigid relations with his parents, the Economist argued, "To allow him to succeed without a referendum would itself harm the institution of the monarchy by removing its own legitimacy."

"The monarchy's time has passed," the Economist wrote in an editorial. "The only powerful

argument against abolition is that it is not worth the trouble."

The real problem in Britain, the magazine said, is the excessive power of the House of Commons leading to too much centralization, abuse of power and erosion in respect for government. The lack of a bill of rights coupled with excessive secrecy makes it difficult to limit "over-mighty government," it added.

Tackling such problems, it said, would certainly raise questions about the role and place of the crown.

"The monarchy is not the most pressing issue facing Britain," it said. "In our view it would be best to abolish it, but the rest of the agenda for constitutional change matters more. In the end, if the people wish, it would be appropriate to preserve the crown. But to protect it from review is indefensible."

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Chinese Execute Doctor for Fraud

BEIJING (AFP) — The deputy director of a hospital in central Henan Province has been executed for writing 450 false sterilization certificates to help women circumvent China's family-planning regulations, according to a report in the official China Youth News.

The doctor, Yu Jianan, and five of his colleagues at the Linxian No. 2 Hospital pretended to have carried out the sterilizations between 1986 and 1991 on women who could subsequently give birth illegally, in violation of the state plan. The false certificates netted Dr. Yu and the other doctors \$23,000, of which more than half went to the deputy director, said the report.

China's family-planning policies limit couples who live in cities to one child, while those in the countryside can generally have a second child if the first is a girl.

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Channel Tunnel Train Rolls to a Stop Again

The Associated Press

CALAIS, France — A high-speed train running through the Channel Tunnel suffered another breakdown on Friday. It was the third failure in just over week, and it came less than a month before passenger service is to begin on Nov. 14.

The Eurostar train, heading toward Paris from London with several guests aboard, had just made it through the tunnel Friday when it broke down, a spokesman said.

The breakdown occurred about 11 A.M., and the passengers were stranded for two and a half hours. By 2 P.M., they were "well on their way to Paris," a Eurostar spokesman said. There was no immediate explanation for the breakdown. None of the recent train problems have been connected with equipment in the tunnel itself, the spokesman said.

"These are just technical hitches, but it's up to Eurostar to explain," he said.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Court Declares Abiola's Arrest Illegal

LAGOS (AP) — The Lagos High Court on Friday declared illegal the military government's detention of Moshood K. O. Abiola, who has become a symbol for democracy in Nigeria since he was arrested for declaring himself president.

Chief Abiola, a publishing magnate and business tycoon, made the declaration to mark the anniversary of the June 12, 1993, election that Nigeria's generals annulled as results coming in gave him an overwhelming victory.

Judge Adele Jimadu said Chief Abiola's arrest on June 23 and his continuing detention were "unlawful, unconstitutional, illegal and constitute a violation of his fundamental rights." The ruling is unlikely to be heeded by the government of General Sani Abacha, who routinely ignores court decisions that go against his wishes.

EU May Ask Delors to Stay On a Bit

BRUSSELS (AP) — The European Union's assembly may ask Jacques Delors, the president of the European Commission, to stay on briefly beyond the scheduled end of his term in early January, officials said Friday.

The 567-seat European Parliament is considering postponing its vote on new members of the group's executive agency so that legislators from Austria, Finland, Norway and Sweden can cast ballots. The four are scheduled to enter the Union on Jan. 1, increasing membership to 16 nations, from 12.

The parliament's president, Klaus Haensch, has asked Jacques Santer, who is to succeed Mr. Delors, for a delay of the vote. Mr. Delors's term, and that of the other 16 members of the European Commission, ends Jan. 7.

CIS Members Set Up Economic Body

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Leaders of the 12-member Commonwealth of Independent States on Friday approved plans for a supranational economic committee, the first CIS body that will have real powers to oversee member governments.

President Boris N. Yeltsin told a Kremlin news conference the Interstate Economic Committee was approved by all 12 heads of state, although some had reservations about the extent to which they would take part.

The new body will be based in Moscow, a decision made over the objections of Belarus, whose capital, Minsk, was initially designated as the seat of CIS institutions when the organization was set up at the end of 1991.

At Least 45 Killed in Kabul Shelling

KABUL (Reuters) — Rival Afghan forces fought heavy battles Friday in Kabul, and doctors at hospitals said that at least 45 people had been killed and 150 others wounded by rockets, shells and bombs.

Forces loyal to President Burhanuddin Rabbani and opposing units exchanged artillery and rocket fire for about four hours and bombed each other's areas, witnesses said. Kabul radio reported that 15 people had been killed and 97 wounded by opposition rocket and mortar fire in residential areas alone. Bombing of opposition positions by government jets also caused heavy casualties, the official radio said.

It blamed the attacks on anti-Rabbani militias controlled by Prime Minister Gulludun Hekmatyar; a northern warlord, General Abdul Rashid Dostum; and the Islamic Coalition Council of Afghanistan, of Abdul Ali Mazari.

Belgians Protest Education Merger

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Demonstrating students snarled traffic in Brussels and cities in southern Belgium on Friday in protest of a plan to merge colleges of higher education.

The students, from the French-speaking part of Belgium, blocked roads and rail lines after the Francophone regional parliament approved plans to merge 113 colleges into 26 "super colleges." Some students were detained but there were no reports of serious incidents.

For the Record

A bomb exploded at a shopping center in The Hague on Friday, slightly injuring seven people, but the police ruled out any terrorist link. The bomb, planted in a metal trash container, went off at 2:22 P.M., shattering several windows. There was no immediate claim of responsibility. (Reuters)

An outbreak of cholera in Albania has claimed its 14th victim in five weeks with the death of a 73-year-old man in the town of Kruja, north of Tirana, health officials said Friday. (Reuters)

Turbulence buffeted a Munich-bound Cyprus Airways flight from Larnaca with 257 passengers and 9 crew members aboard Friday as it was passing over Rhodes, injuring two flight attendants, an airline spokesman said. The Airbus A-310 landed in Athens, where the attendants received treatment. Passengers flew on to Munich on another plane. (Reuters)

Police killed two suspected Muslim extremists in a shootout in the southern Egyptian town of Mallawi, the Interior Ministry said Friday. (AP)

Vandals damaged gravestones and painted swastikas in the Jewish cemetery in the West German city of Nassau, the authorities said Friday, announcing a reward of 5,000 Deutsche marks (\$3,300) for their arrest. In a separate incident, gravestones of World War II Soviet soldiers were overturned in a cemetery in the eastern city of Luckenwalde, the police said. (AP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Strike Slows Italy Domestic Flights

ROME (Reuters) — Domestic flights in Italy were disrupted on Friday when 80 percent of pilots working for the internal airline ATI called in sick in an apparent protest against the company's merger with state carrier Alitalia SpA.

Company sources said 30 flights were canceled on Friday morning because so many staff had reported ill. Other domestic flights were delayed by up to an hour.

The "sickness" protest, in its third day, is one of a series of actions by staff at ATI, which is being merged as part of a plan to reorganize the Alitalia group, which owns it. Alitalia sources said it was impossible to say how badly flights would be affected.

Lufthansa Airlines was forced at the last minute Friday to call off what would have been its first flight to Belgrade in three years when Serbian authorities suddenly withdrew authorization, a company spokesman said. Belgrade gave no explanation for its action, the airline said. (AFP)

Bangkok-Istanbul flights will begin Oct. 31 on a twice-weekly basis, Thai Airways International said. (Reuters)

A typhoon, designated Teresa, swirled out to the South China Sea late Friday after a destructive sweep that forced the evacuation of nearly 30,000 people and left large areas of the main island of Luzon, including Manila, in darkness, officials said. (AFP)

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POLITICAL NOTES

Is Money Sexier Than Sex?

WASHINGTON — The national news media are still squeamish about delving into a public official's sex life, but they view stories about financial improprieties as fair game, according to a report by two noted political and media analysts.

For "When Should the Watchdogs Bark?" Larry Sabato, a University of Virginia professor, and Robert Lichter interviewed 36 journalists and looked at television and print coverage from November 1993 through August of this year of the Whitewater scandal and President Bill Clinton's possible sexual indiscretions.

What they found was that journalists gave the Whitewater affair more than five times as much coverage as the sex scandal, used lower standards of proof on it and treated the Whitewater accusations more respectfully than they did either Paula Jones or the Arkansas state troopers, all of whom accused Mr. Clinton of sexual misconduct when he was governor of the state.

In a twist on the recurring criticism that journalists have become scandal-mongers, Mr. Lichter says he believes that they select their shots.

"Journalists are afraid to get sucked into the muck," says Mr. Lichter, co-director of the Center for Media and Public Affairs. "But if you avoid all sex stories, you can miss important news — like abuse-of-power stories."

Mr. Lichter theorizes that Whitewater became a "surrogate scandal" for the sex story. "Journalists had lost respect for Clinton and wanted to express their dismay," he said. "But writing about sex scandals is not what they want to do. It interferes with their self-image as serious journalists. They're afraid they won't be credible if they cover sex. Instead they lose their journalistic credibility by not adequately covering it." (WP)

Clinton Plumps for Kennedy

FRAMINGHAM, Massachusetts — Finally, a real campaign event.

After weeks of lackluster crowds, candidates who avoided sharing a stage with him, and closed fund-raisers, President Clinton was in this Boston suburb on Thursday for a campaign rally complete with balloons, hunting, and a candidate who welcomed his presence: Senator Edward M. Kennedy.

Before a roaring, sign-waving crowd in the Framingham Memorial Building, Mr. Clinton stumped for a group of Massachusetts Democrats but concentrated his efforts and his optimism on Mr. Kennedy, who is in the closest race of his career. His challenger is a Republican businessman, Mitt Romney.

There was some evidence, at least in Massachusetts, to buttress Mr. Clinton's optimism and suggest that Mr. Kennedy's campaign had begun to pull itself up. A new poll by the Boston Herald showed Mr. Kennedy leading Mr. Romney by 10 percentage points, 50 to 40 percent. (WP)

Health Plan II: Smaller Doses

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration has got the message that the public doesn't want it to take on the whole health-care system next year, and it will be "shrewder and more strategic" in recommending changes, Secretary of Health and Human Services Donna E. Shalala said.

Mrs. Shalala said Mr. Clinton was still "committed to expanding coverage" for the uninsured but had made no decisions what to propose next year. She said a plan would most likely be included in the budget, which goes to Congress in February.

In the 1994 health-reform battle, "the public clearly told us that the idea of taking on the whole system, every aspect of it," was unacceptable, she said. "It was such a big target, all the interests weighed in," and attacked it from different angles.

The administration is not going to present such a big target again, but rather, will consider "bowing much to bite off," she said.

The White House has put health reform in the hands of its top economic- and domestic-policy aides, Robert E. Rubin and Carol H. Rasco, reducing the role of Ira Magaziner, the chief architect of the failed 1993-94 Clinton health plan. (WP)

Quote/Unquote

Jon Christensen, the Republican congressional candidate in Nebraska, asked why he had failed to vote in three out of four recent local elections, explained that he ran his husband's life on a written schedule: "Unfortunately, I didn't have anything on that piece of paper that said, 'Vote today.'" (AP)

Spy's Wife Sentenced To 5 Years In Prison

The Associated Press

ALEXANDRIA, Virginia — Rosario Ames, wife of the confessed spy Aldrich Hazen Ames, was sentenced Friday to 5 years and 3 months in prison, after begging a federal judge for mercy for herself and her 5-year-old son.

The sentencing came after Mrs. Ames read a statement admitting that she had "provided advice and support" for her husband's spying for the Soviet Union and then Russia. But she sought leniency so she could take care of their son, Paul, now living with relatives in Bogotá.

"I beg you, your honor, Paul needs me, Paul is innocent, he did nothing wrong," she told U.S. District Judge Claude Hilton. "Please understand that you are not only sentencing me, but Paul, too."

With credit for eight months she has served since her arrest Feb. 21 and time off for good behavior in prison, she could be released in 3 years and 8 months, prosecutors and defense attorneys said.

Her husband, a former CIA officer who has been imprisoned for life without parole, has admitted he was paid more than \$2.5 million, compromised dozens of CIA operations and exposed numerous foreigners who were spying for the CIA. The government says at least 10 were executed.

Judge Hilton sentenced the 41-year-old, Colombian-born woman to the lowest term available under a plea bargain she struck with prosecutors when she pleaded guilty April 28 to conspiring to commit espionage and evade taxes.



Faye Resnick, left, whose book on Nicole Simpson has caused an uproar, talking with Connie Chung of CBS News.

Writer Takes Stage in Simpson Drama

By David Margolick

LOS ANGELES — Until Nicole Brown Simpson and Ronald Goldman were murdered, few people outside the chic boutiques of Rodeo Drive, Starbuck's in Brentwood and some charity circles of Beverly Hills had ever heard of Faye Resnick.

Even afterward, as the O. J. Simpson case spun out a huge cast of characters, she remained in the peripheral world of the tabloids.

But now, with a giant assist from Judge Lance A. Ito, who before closing part of the jury selection process to the press on Thursday had urged potential jurors to avoid Ms. Resnick's new book about Mrs. Simpson and beseeched television personalities not to interview her, Ms. Resnick has strutted onto center stage.

Like so many other facets of the Simpson drama, people have diametrically different views about Ms. Resnick and what she has written.

To some who know Ms. Resnick, 37, she is as she portrays herself: a courageous voice for the truth and a champion for women, someone kicking O. J. Simpson's powerful network of propagandists, lawyers and fixers to describe the "jealous and violent man behind the affable facade."

To others formerly in her circle, like Cora Fishman, she is "Faye the Fake" — an opportunist making a quick buck on the bloodied body of her friend.

Mr. Simpson's lawyers have likened the book to "a drive-by shooting of a trial in progress."

They say she is completely untrustworthy, given what she concedes to have been her history of broken marriages and drug abuse.

Even the intensity of her friendship with Nicole Simpson is in dispute. Mrs. Simpson's father, who has called the book "T-R-A-S-H," has said that Ms. Resnick "wasn't that close" to his daughter. But others say they were inseparable, particularly over the last 18 months of Mrs. Simpson's life.

In fact, Ms. Resnick's former husband, Paul, maintained that Nicole Simpson had pledged to stop drinking and taking drugs to help Ms. Resnick break her own habits, though Mrs. Simpson's family denies Nicole ever had such habits.

"The two of them were absolute best friends, like two peanuts in a shell," said Mr. Resnick, a Los Angeles businessman who was married to Ms. Resnick from 1986 to 1991.

"When Faye is straight, if she's not in the middle of a drug thing, which she's not — she's a great girl, very honest and very forthright," he said.

About 750,000 copies of Ms. Resnick's book, "Nicole Brown Simpson: The Private Diary of a Life Interrupted," have been rushed into print.

In the book, co-written with Mike Walker, a columnist and senior editor at the National Enquirer, Ms. Resnick describes how Mr. Simpson repeatedly beat

Nicole Simpson and threatened to kill her if he found her with another man.

In an interview, Ms. Resnick — who has met with the chief prosecutor in the case and may still be a witness, albeit an extremely vulnerable one — said she had written the book because of a promise she had made to Nicole Simpson, one she could keep far more effectively in print than on the stand.

"When Nicole told me she knew she was going to die and that O. J. would get away with it, I made a promise to her: I would tell the truth and not let that happen," she said.

Ms. Resnick said that within a week of the killings, both Mr. Simpson and his friend A. C. Cowling had called her and others in Mrs. Simpson's entourage, urging them to keep mum about the Simpsons' stormy relationship.

"We're not doing what O. J. wants," she said. "O. J. wants us all to say he's the nicest man in the world. That's just not true. I believe he's a murderer."

To Ms. Resnick's friends, she is protecting the record from Mr. Simpson's handlers. "We are all very skeptical that he's going to get convicted because he's so manipulative and charming that people worship him like Gandhi," said Robin Greer, an actress who was close to Mrs. Simpson.

"I truly believe she did not write this book just to make a buck. She did it because she felt that O. J. was going to commit murder and get away with it. She wanted to expose the darker side to him."

A Go-Ahead for \$1.8 Billion Fusion Laser

By William J. Broad

NEW YORK — In the first major step toward the restructuring of the U.S. nuclear weapons complex for the post-Cold War era, the Energy Department has approved a giant \$1.8 billion laser machine to be built in California.

The device is to generate miniature blasts of thermonuclear fusion energy for studying how the stars shine, how such nuclear fire may be harnessed on Earth to generate electrical power and how the reliability of hydrogen-bombs can be maintained without full-scale, explosive tests underground.

Housed in a building the size of two football fields at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in northern California, the project would easily be the world's largest and most powerful assemblage of lasers.

The decision to build the machine marks a turning point for Livermore, a Cold War bastion set adrift with the demise of its old job of designing nuclear warheads. The

project has sparked vigorous debate within government and scientific circles over whether it will help or hinder the spread of nuclear weapons.

If the plan is approved by Congress, which seems likely, the giant laser will give the sprawling, 8,500-person laboratory a new lease on life. The lab has lost 1,500 jobs in the last few years; and an injection of money would check the downturn with new recruits, especially young physicists.

Some experts worried about the spread of nuclear weapons contend that the laser machine, to be known as the National Ignition Facility, makes the United States look hypocritical as it urges other nations to forgo the testing of nuclear weapons while perfecting a new device to do so in miniature.

The machine would help scientists push back the frontiers of nuclear physics and astrophysics while learning scientific subtleties that might be applied to nuclear weaponry, and would create a cadre of experts that, in theory, could design new bombs if needed.

If successful, it would be the world's first device to control thermonuclear ignition, the phenomenon of fusion better known for lighting stars and powering hydrogen bombs.

The machine would work by firing the dazzling light from 192 lasers down a labyrinth of mirrors, focusing a titanic bolt of energy — a thousand times the output of all the power stations in the United States — onto a single tiny pellet of super-cold hydrogen fuel, creating a miniature thermonuclear blast.

In theory, the machine would be strong enough to go beyond the break-even point in the quest for controlled nuclear fusion, where the energy consumed in the effort equals the energy released.

Instead, it would go into the realm of "ignition," where sufficient heat is generated to make fusion reactions self-sustaining.

The project's \$1.8 billion price tag includes operating costs over the laser's projected lifetime of 15 years.

BENTSEN: 6 Costly Words

Continued from Page 1 watching developments closely. Just in case this was not clear enough, Mr. Bentsen added that Washington would prefer to see a stronger dollar.

"We have demonstrated before with our Group of Seven partners that we are prepared to intervene in the exchange markets when appropriate," he said. "We are still prepared to do so."

In his defense, the Treasury secretary contended that his original remarks had been taken "out of context."

A similar argument was made Friday by a Bundesbank official in Frankfurt, who was seeking to explain remarks made Thursday by Hans Tietmeyer, president of the German central bank.

Currency traders pushed up the value of the Deutsche mark against the dollar in part because Mr. Tietmeyer was quoted saying Thursday that he had "no problem" with the dollar's exchange rate. What Mr. Tietmeyer had really meant to say, an aide explained, was that the level of the dollar was not a problem for the German economy.

The communications gap between top-level financial officials and the currency market, it would seem, is as global as the market itself.

Saudi Arabia Kills Smuggler

Reuters

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates — Saudi Arabia executed a Pakistani on Friday who was convicted of smuggling heroin into the country, the official Saudi press agency said. Rapists, murderers and drug smugglers are usually beheaded with a sword in public after Friday prayers.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Is Homework Discriminatory? California School Aide Thinks So

A proposal to abolish homework will come up next week before the five-member school board in Half Moon Bay, which oversees 3,500 students in a district just south of San Francisco.

"It's inherently unfair, and I think we should abolish it," said Garrett Redmond, a board member who made the proposal. Some educators say he has a point.

Some students can tap into computers in their own bedrooms, Mr. Redmond says, "but the unfortunate people who live in hovels with the entire family sharing one or two rooms — how is that kid supposed to do his homework?"

Still, they are graded the same, he said. Children also don't have the same time to do the work. While one student may live five minutes from school, another may spend more than an hour on a school bus. Even when they get home, some students have chores, some don't. And up to five or six hours of homework leaves little time to spend with their siblings or parents.

District Superintendent Jane Martin cautioned that homework is essential. "We want students to be prepared to learn by themselves — that's an important aspect of homework," she said.

To ease the burden, the upper schools have after-school homework clubs, and teachers offer special help. But that's of little use to children who must follow a bus schedule, she said.

"What it comes down to, is that life isn't fair," Miss Martin said.

Short Takes

The city of Norton Shores, Michigan, is dropping a littering charge against a woman whose 7-year-old daughter, Kristen, posted signs on utility poles saying in crayon, "Lost Bunnies, Help!" Mary Margaret Daugherty had faced a \$500 fine or up to three months in jail. "The city has no desire to prosecute a mother and little girl for a lost rabbit, but we do uphold the ordinances of the city and support our police department," Mayor Nancy Crandall said. Mrs. Daugherty said the rabbit was returned by someone who saw one of Kristen's posters.

Diners trolling for a low-fat meal can anchor safely at their favorite seafood restaurant, as long they steer clear of the calorie-packed fried fish combo, according to a public-advisory group, the Center for Science in the Public Interest. The group has made waves within the past year with studies lambasting Chinese, Italian and Mexican fare and movie theater popcorn for being too fattening. It now says seafood restaurants offer a greater variety of healthy meals than other establishments. "Bake it, broil it, blacken it, grill it — as long as you don't fry it — seafood is a great catch," said a group nutritionist, Jayne Hurley.

International Herald Tribune.

Away From Politics

Fire roared through a house near the Bloomsburg University campus in Pennsylvania, killing at least five people. The dead were believed to be students.

An outbreak of salmonella poisoning that made at least 400 people ill in 16 states may have been caused by tanker trucks that carried raw eggs and then ice cream mix, federal officials said in Washington. The ice cream was manufactured by Schwan's Sales Enterprises, which recalled the tainted mix.

A woman shot and killed her sleeping brother-in-law while he was out on bail on charges of raping her 13-year-old daughter, the police

Burt Lancaster Dies, Sensitive Tough Guy

New York Times Service

Burt Lancaster, 80, the rugged one-time circus acrobat who became a Hollywood star in physical, intelligent roles, died of a heart attack Thursday night in his Los Angeles home.

He suffered a stroke four years ago that left him partly paralyzed. Mr. Lancaster, who won instant fame in his first film, "The Killers," in 1946, was an actor who could have settled for comfortable stardom in tough-guy action movies, but instead preferred to take risks and accept roles that expanded his range.

Mr. Lancaster, who won an Academy Award in 1961 for the title role in "Elmer Gantry," an adaptation of Sinclair Lewis's novel about a lecherous charlatan, liked to alternate muscular, athletic roles with more sensitive portrayals.

Thus, in 1952, he appeared in the swashbuckling "Crimson Pirate" and also took on the demanding role of Doc Deane, the middle-aged alcoholic in "Come Back, Little Sheba." In 1957 he played Wyatt Earp in "Gunfight at the O.K. Corral" and a vicious gossip columnist in "Sweet Smell of Success."

And, in 1981, Mr. Lancaster could be seen as a comic, broken-down, has-been outcast in "Cattle Annie and Little Britches" and was nominated for an Academy Award for his portrayal of an aged, small-time criminal in "Atlantic City."

Mr. Lancaster's many hits included "From Here to Eternity," "Judgment at Nuremberg," "Separate Tables," "The Flame and the Arrow," "Birdman of Alcatraz," "Jim Thorpe — All American," "The Gypsy Moths," "The Rainmaker" and "The Leopard."

He was one of the first actors to form his own production company, which turned out many of his own movies as well as "Marty," which won an Oscar as best picture in 1955. That same year he directed himself in "The Kentuckian," which was unsuccessful, but won critical praise for his role of the comic suitor of Anna Magnani in Tennessee Williams' "Rose Tattoo."

Because he insisted on taking chances, on casting himself "against type," Mr. Lancaster sometimes, he said, "came up

with egg, even a whole omelet, on my face."

Burton Stephen Lancaster was born in New York on Nov. 2, 1913, the son of a postal worker. At New York University, which he attended on an athletic scholarship, he played on the basketball team and was active in baseball, boxing, track and gymnastics.

After two years he dropped out and, with Nick Cravat, a boyhood friend, formed the acrobatic team of Lang and Cravat, performing a horizontal bar act. They earned \$3 a week each with a small circus while perfecting their act, then traveled from 1932 to 1939, with several other troupes, including the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus.

During military service in Italy in World War II, he met Norma Anderson, an entertainer who in 1946 became his wife. They were divorced in 1969.

In 1945, the future Mrs. Lancaster was working for a New York producer, and Mr. Lancaster, on furlough, went to her office to see her. The muscular 6-foot-4-inch (1.94-meter) soldier impressed the producer's assistant, who asked Mr. Lancaster to try out for the role of a tough army sergeant in a play called "A Sound of Hunting."

He got the role and although the play lasted only five weeks, Mr. Lancaster received seven offers from movie producers. He signed a contract with the producer Hal Wallis, who lent him to another producer, Mark Hellinger, to star in "The Killers," based on a short story by Ernest Hemingway.

In 1948 Mr. Lancaster started buying out his contract with Mr. Wallis, and with his agent, Harold Hecht, formed his own company, Norma Productions.

Finland Schedules EU Vote

Reuters

HELSINKI — Parliament will on Nov. 8 or 9 on Finnish membership in the European Union, a Parliament official said Friday. A two-thirds majority is needed in the 200-seat body for final approval of membership.

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Sergei F. Bondarchuk, 74, Movie Director and Actor

MOSCOW (AP) — Sergei F. Bondarchuk, 74, one of Russia's greatest film directors and a prominent movie actor, died Thursday of a blood disease, the Itar-Tass press agency reported.

Mr. Bondarchuk became widely known in 1959 when he directed and starred in the Mosfilm-produced movie "Destiny of a Man," which told a tragic story of a World War II soldier. He won even broader fame for his 1965-67 film adaptation of Tolstoy's "War and Peace," in which he also played Pierre Bezukhov. The 16-hour movie was later re-edited and sold all over the world.

Kaleria Fedicheva, 58, a former ballerina with the Kirov Ballet in Leningrad who taught and staged the classics in the United States, died of cancer Sept. 13 in Maribor, Slovenia, where she had been seeking medical treatment, said Martin Fredmann, her former husband and the artistic director of the Colorado Ballet in Denver.

Ben Andrew Kubaski, 65, a former public-relations executive and film critic who wrote about television for New York Newsday, died of fungal pneumonia Wednesday in New Rochelle, New York.

Frank Joseph Battisti, 72, a U.S. District Court judge who presided over several important cases in Cleveland, including the deportation of John Demjanjuk, died of typhus and Rocky Mountain spotted fever Wednesday in Cleveland.

Meta Carpenter Wilde, 86, who wrote a 1976 memoir of her longtime love affair with the author William Faulkner, died of pneumonia Tuesday while on a visit to Kansas City, Missouri.

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Israelis Exchange Rocket Fire With Lebanon Fighters

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — While still recovering from the devastating bus bombing in Tel Aviv, Israel fought on a different front Friday, with its forces shelling Islamic fighters in southern Lebanon and the guerrillas firing a series of Katyusha rockets at northern Israeli towns.

The rocket attacks by the pro-Iranian Hezbollah, or Party of God, sent Israelis into bomb shelters, but no injuries were reported and damage was said to be light.

Israeli officials said the barrage might have been a show of support for Islamic radicals from the Hamas group in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, which took responsibility for a suicide bombing aboard a Tel Aviv bus on Wednesday that killed at least 21 people.

But in the tit-for-tat violence that has been going on for years at the border, the rocket firings may have been direct reprisals for a bombardment of Lebanese towns on Thursday by the Israelis and their client Lebanese militiamen. Those attacks reportedly killed seven people in two villages, including several hit by tank shells packed with hundreds of steel darts.

The United Nations, which has forces in southern Lebanon, protested Israel's use of those shells on Friday and said that Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali was "deeply concerned by the escalation of tension along the Israeli-Lebanese border."

There was no sign, however, that the exchanges in the north were about to spin out of control, as they did last year when Hezbollah fired intense rocket barrages and the Israelis responded with relentless shelling that killed scores of people and temporarily forced several hundred thousand villagers from their homes.

For most Israelis, and Palestinians, attention was riveted more on repercussions of the Tel Aviv bus attack, particular-

ly Israeli warnings of a stepped-up war against Hamas on the West Bank, which is still under Israeli control except for the town of Jericho.

Israeli mobility is far more limited in the Gaza Strip, a Hamas stronghold but under Palestinian self-rule and therefore hard to target unless Israel wants to imperil its agreements with Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization.

On Thursday, the Israeli government gave its security services new powers to crack down on Hamas. Though not spelled out publicly, they were said to include efforts at better intelligence-gathering and at interrupting the money flow to the Islamic group from foreign sources.

Officials said Friday that widespread detentions for long periods, house demolitions and the shutting of Hamas institutions are all possible soon. In an interview published Friday, Lieutenant General Ehud Barak, the army chief of staff, did not rule out possible deportations, reminiscent of Israel's mass exile of some 400 Palestinians to southern Lebanon in December 1992.

"If these attacks continue, we will use every legal means at our disposal," he told the newspaper Yedioth Ahronoth.

Other Israeli newspapers said that deportations were being considered. But a senior official said this sort of action was unlikely, given the international uproar over the 1992 banishments.

Besides, some Hamas militants have said that they had taken advantage of the exile period in Lebanon to learn new terrorism tactics, including techniques used in the bombing in Tel Aviv, the deadliest attack in Israel since 1978 and one of the country's worst.

For now, the most visible sign of Israel's crackdown is its closing of Gaza's borders and West Bank crossing points, an action that keeps 60,000 Palestinians from low-paying jobs in Israel.



A Palestinian trying unsuccessfully Friday to enter Jerusalem from the West Bank.

PERRY: U.S. Won't Reduce Military Force in Korea

Continued from Page 1

oed while North Korean soldiers maintained an eerie vigilance.

"This framework agreement did not deal with conventional military forces," Mr. Perry said, referring to the nuclear accord.

In his comments to reporters, Mr. Perry outlined three steps that he said the North should take to reduce its threat to the south.

"They could withdraw the massive amount of artillery they have based fairly near the DMZ," he said, referring to the Demilitarized Zone.

"They could reduce the total size of their army. They could reduce the forward deployment of their army."

In recent months, the United States has taken some steps to strengthen its forces in South Korea. It has deployed additional munitions, sent Patriot and missile batteries, upgraded its attack helicopters and dispatched additional intelligence personnel.

The steps were a precaution in case economic sanctions were imposed against the North Koreans because of their nuclear activities. Pyongyang responded by lashing out at the South.

But even with the nuclear accord, the number of North Korean troops is too great, the situation in North Korea too uncertain, and the South Koreans too nervous to consider cutting back the American deployments at this time, U.S. officials say.

While Mr. Perry was arguing that American and South Korean forces need to keep their guard up, South Korean officials announced Seoul was canceling this year's annual Team Spirit exercise, which is intended to rehearse the American and South Korean defense of the peninsula.

The cancellation of the exercise is essentially a political gesture to the North and has been a foregone conclusion ever since North Korean and American negotiators came to terms on the nuclear question.

The South Korean public is deeply divided over the nuclear accord. Part of the apprehension reflects South Korean unease about depending on another power for its security. But it

also reflects different agendas on the nuclear issue.

In negotiating the accord, Washington was pursuing its priorities, which were first and foremost to freeze the North Korean program.

From the Pentagon's perspective, stopping the North Koreans from making dozens of new bombs is more important than carrying out an inspection.

ACCORD: U.S. and North Korea Negotiators Sign Nuclear Pact in Geneva

Continued from Page 1

nium. Under the broad agreement, North Korea will freeze its nuclear activities, renounce any ambition to become a nuclear power and open up two secret military sites to inspection by international experts in order to verify if Pyongyang already possesses nuclear capability.

In exchange, an international consortium will replace North Korea's current graphite nuclear reactors with new light-water reactors, which are considered less dangerous because they produce little weapons-grade plutonium. The United States also agreed to low-level diplomatic ties with North Korea.

After the accord was signed, North Korea's chief negotiator, Kang Sok Ju, described it as "a very important milestone document of historic significance" that would resolve his country's nuclear dispute with the United States "once and for all."

The agreement confirms that North Korea will be supplied with two new light-water reactors with a generating capacity of around 2,000 megawatts by

"a target date of 2003." Contractors to provide the reactors should be signed within six months, it said.

Mr. Gallucci added that South Korea would play "a central role" in financing and supplying the reactors. They are expected to cost \$4 billion.

To compensate North Korea for not refueling a small 5-megawatt reactor and not completing construction of 50-megawatt and 200-megawatt reactors, the United States said it would arrange for North Korea to be supplied with heavy oil

— about 500,000 metric tons annually by 1996 — for heating and electricity production until the new reactors are operational.

The agreement commits North Korea to freeze all its nuclear activities within one month. It also establishes that it will dismantle its current reactors and other related installations and will store its spent fuel rods while the light-water reactors are under construction. It will then "dispose of the fuel in a safe manner that does not involve reprocessing" in North Korea.

In a press conference, Mr. Gallucci said this spent fuel would all be shipped out of North Korea by the time the first light-water reactor is operational. This is not specified in the agreement made public Friday, but the American negotiator implied that it was part of the "confidential minute."

On the key question of when North Korea's secret sites will be opened for inspection by international experts, the agreement said this would occur when "a significant portion" of the light-water reactors project was completed, "but before delivery of key nuclear components." It is not known if the secret agreement is more specific.

Acknowledging criticism that the United States had been too generous with North Korea, Mr. Gallucci said he would have preferred the so-called special inspections to come sooner, but he said it was more important to deal with the current and future dangers posed by North Korea's nuclear program. "The accord is not based on trust, but hopefully it will build trust," he said.

The two sides have agreed to reduce trade and investment barriers within three months and will move toward opening liaison offices in each other's capitals.

CLINTON: Pressing for Peace

Continued from Page 1

said: "It is even more important that it was a few days ago that I go there."

Mr. Clinton said the attacks were carried out by "the enemies of peace."

He will see Mr. Assad next Thursday. When they meet in Geneva in January, the president said he found the Arab leader disposed to reaching a settlement. But talks are moving slowly, especially over the future of the Golan Heights, which the Israelis hold and which Mr. Assad wants to get back.

Mr. Clinton would also like to visit religious sites in Jerusalem on his first trip to the Middle East as president, but security concerns may stand in the way.

Asked if he was concerned about his own security, Mr. Clinton said, "I have confidence in the security capacity of the governments in the countries that I visit and the work of our own Secret Service."

Mr. Clinton also plans to meet with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia.

The president will depart on Tuesday, flying first to Egypt to

see President Hosni Mubarak, in a tribute to the Egyptian leader, who has assisted both the Bush and Clinton administrations in their efforts to reconcile Israel and the Arabs.

The centerpiece of the trip is the signing of a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan on their southern border Wednesday. Also, Mr. Clinton will address the Israeli and Jordanian parliaments and visit American troops in Kuwait.

Decisions on Mr. Clinton's stops during the three-day visit are being taken with an eye on security and the recent series of violent incidents in Israel. Many of the holy sites in Jerusalem are in crowded areas where controlling crowds is difficult, and the administration is still weighing the concerns.

In Saudi Arabia, Mr. Clinton's agenda with the king will include financing the deployment of U.S. troops to Kuwait to deter Iraqi troops near the border, and the cost of maintaining a permanent coalition in the Gulf area.

Hillary Rodham Clinton will accompany the president through most of the trip, flying home on Thursday for political appearances on the West Coast. (AP, Reuters)

TRIAL: On Tape, Lawyer Tells Simpson to Stop Talking About Freeway Chase or He'll Quit

Continued from Page 1

attorneys had become so caught up in protecting Mr. Simpson from publicity that their request had gone too far. They asked the judge to reverse his ruling.

Mr. Shapiro said lawyers found that potential jurors questioned Thursday in private were more candid because they

were being questioned individually and not because reporters had been shut out.

A court spokeswoman, Jerrienne Haylett, said the judge agreed that the potential jurors were not necessarily more candid because reporters had been excluded from the courtroom.

Prosecutors said they would agree with whatever decision

the judge made, and did not object to reopening questioning.

In his extraordinary ruling to close jury selection Thursday, Judge Ito had expressed fears about widespread publicity from the case, noting that he had learned of people in Tibet watching coverage of the trial on television.

The transcripts released Friday revealed that during the closed hearing Wednesday, one of Mr. Simpson's lawyers asked the judge to let Mr. Simpson speak briefly about whether he could get a fair trial. But Mr. Simpson apparently started talking about the June 17 chase.

"Mrs. Clark — Ms. Clark — said I was trying to run," Mr. Simpson told the judge, referring to the prosecutor, Marcia Clark. "Everyone knows that I called my father-in-law. I was not in a frame of mind. I admit that I was not in the right frame of mind at the time I was trying to get my wife...."

At that point, Mr. Shapiro interrupted and said: "Your honor, excuse me."

But Mr. Simpson continued talking: "I was headed back home."

"Mr. Simpson," Mr. Shapiro said, "I am telling you that I will not allow you to speak, and I will resign as your lawyer if you continue to do so."

In the transcript, Mr. Shapiro said that the \$7,000 to \$8,000 found in the Bronco after the low-speed highway pursuit was money Mr. Simpson had set aside for his children "in the event that he committed suicide."

Mr. Shapiro also said that Mr. Simpson's funds were "virtually depleted" because of legal costs and a trust for his children. Mr. Simpson, a movie actor and television and advertising personality since his retirement from football, was believed to have had a net worth in the millions before his arrest.

Most observers believe this document will propose some sort of mechanism for involvement by Ireland in the affairs of Northern Ireland, but not a formal unification, which would be unacceptable to most Protestant leaders and probably to the British parliament.

Mr. Major said that while talks between British officials and Sinn Fein leaders could begin before Christmas, "peace cannot be assured finally until the paramilitaries on both sides hand in their weapons."

"These weapons are both North and South of the border," he said. "So we shall be consulting the Irish government on a coordinated approach."

The next step, Mr. Major said, is to be the formulation of the British and Irish governments of a joint "framework document" concentrating "on relations between the two governments, and between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland."

Most observers believe this document will propose some sort of mechanism for involvement by Ireland in the affairs of Northern Ireland, but not a formal unification, which would be unacceptable to most Protestant leaders and probably to the British parliament.

Mr. Major said that while talks between British officials and Sinn Fein leaders could begin before Christmas, "peace cannot be assured finally until the paramilitaries on both sides hand in their weapons."

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BACK IN THE FOLD — Prince Norodom Ranariddh, left, Cambodia's co-prime minister, greeting a group of defectors from the Khmer Rouge at Phnom Vuur, where three Westerners have been held captive for 11 weeks.

32 Are Killed in Seoul as Bridge Collapses

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SEOUL — At least 32 people were killed on Friday when a large section of a bridge collapsed during Seoul's morning rush hour, sending a city bus and cars plummeting into a river.

As the segment of the four-lane Songsu Bridge plunged 15 meters (50 feet), some vehicles fell into the Han River and sank. Others were crushed on top of the road by the impact.

Divers, boats and helicopters rushed to the scene, rescuing 23 people. But the rapidly flowing, muddy river made it hard to find more bodies. Officials said 17 people were treated for injuries.

Witnesses said there was no warning before the 48-meter (160-foot) central section of the steel-girder bridge sheared cleanly from the main structure and fell into the Han.

"I felt the car shaking suddenly and something coming in, then I passed out," Kim Min Ja, a 38-year-old teacher whose car fell into the river, told the Yonhap news agency.

"When I regained consciousness, water was rushing into the car," the teacher said. "I left through a broken window, swam away and was saved."

A city official, Hong Chong Lim, said trucks disregarding the weight limit and the wear of daily rush hours might have weakened the bridge. He said that the

collapse would be investigated and that the city would inspect all 15 bridges that cross the Han.

The Songsu was built by one of South Korea's biggest construction companies, Dong Ah Construction Industrial Co.

A Dong Ah official said the bridge had been designed for vehicles no heavier than 33 tons. But the span, one of the city's most traveled, now allowed loads of more than 43 tons.

"The bridge could not sustain the load for a long time, and connection pins in the middle part of the bridge appear to have broken," he said.

President Kim Young Sam demanded heavy punishment for those responsible. A presidential spokesman said Prime Minister Lee Yung Duk had offered to resign over the collapse, but Mr. Kim had initially turned down his offer.

The president did accept the resignation of Seoul's mayor, Lee Won Jong, the presidential spokesman said.

The bridge, built in 1979, is about a kilometer long and connects some of the city's wealthiest neighborhoods to an area of office buildings and schools.

Only last week, questions were asked in Parliament over the safety of the bridges that span the Han, and Construction Minister Kim Woo Suk said there was no cause for concern.

The safety of the bridge that collapsed had been criticized in two news reports in the last year.

The government-funded KBS Television recently said vehicles often exceeded the bridge's weight limit. Last year, MBC television reported that the bridge needed repairs.

Shin Hyong Kyu, a 41-year-old businessman, said his car was on a ramp leading to the bridge when the bridge collapsed. Traffic was so heavy and moving so slowly that many people were able to stop quickly, he said.

"I saw cars stopping on the bridge and trying to back up," he said. "Other people got out and ran away from the break in the bridge."

Most of those killed appeared to have been aboard a city bus that overturned as it fell and was crushed on impact.

At least 10 soldiers survived when their minivan crashed onto the fallen bridge segment. The soldiers covered injured people with their clothes and tried to resuscitate them.

Rescue workers placed injured people to sets lowered by helicopters and rushed them to hospitals. Other workers carried bodies wrapped in blankets to the side of the river and put them in ambulances. (Reuters, AP)

Rwandan Leader Says Nation Needs Money and War-Crimes Trials, Fast

By Keith B. Richburg
and Stephen L. Buckley
Washington Post Service

KIGALI, Rwanda — The battered building shows the scars of Rwanda's civil war, most of its windows shattered, its parking lot littered with burned-out cars. Inside, the top-floor office of Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu lies in similar disrepair, with door locks broken off and the carpet tattered and stained.

The prime minister had a telephone installed only two and a half weeks ago, thanks to the generosity of an African friend. He heads a government that barely limps along, with no cash, few vehicles, not even enough file folders or paper clips.

Mr. Twagiramungu is bitter and frustrated. He

expressed his anger in an interview as he lashed out at Rwanda's foreign donors for moving too slowly in providing cash and at the United Nations, which he accused of needlessly delaying the start of war-crimes tribunals against officials of Rwanda's former government.

"We need money," he said, his tone betraying his exasperation. "Can we have vehicles, for instance, to move around the country? Can we have back our helicopters? If we cannot get them, can we have money to buy others? Our soldiers have fought for four years now with no salaries — even after victory, no salaries."

All Rwanda has received since his government took power in July, Mr. Twagiramungu said, are pledges of support to help the country pay \$7 million in overdue loan payments to the World Bank. "Ev-

eryone is interested in helping the Rwandans in the camps at Bukavu and Goma," he added, referring to refugee camps in Zaire, where hundreds of thousands of Rwandans fled in July.

The prime minister, appointed after the Tutsi-dominated Rwanda Patriotic Front seized power from a Hutu-led government, was most critical of what he called unnecessary delays in starting war-crimes tribunals against the Hutu extremist leaders who orchestrated the tribal slaughter last spring that claimed some half a million lives. More than six months since the killings began, UN officials say they are still investigating and have so far given no firm date for establishing the promised tribunals.

"We thought that the international court should be set up as soon as possible," Mr. Twagiramungu said. "Most of the criminals are now wandering

around the country. Others are in Europe under disguised names. Why do we have to beg for the international court to be set up?"

His sentiments echoed those of other senior officials who are growing impatient with the United Nations and are vowing to set up their own courts to try suspected war criminals.

"Given the foot-dragging by the UN to establish courts, we are left to think that maybe there is a powerful force manipulating the international community, with the consequence that the Rwandese people will feel betrayed," said Major Wilson Rutayisire, director of the government's information office.

He said the Rwanda Patriotic Front had already turned over to UN investigators sufficient evidence to begin some trials, including tape recordings of

prominent politicians in the old government inciting Hutus to take up arms against the Tutsi minority and documents detailing how arms were distributed to militias responsible for most of the carnage.

"If there are no trials instituted, it will be difficult to have reconciliation here," Major Rutayisire said. "People who have lost their wives, their children, will resort to other means of revenge."

Like other government officials interviewed this week, the prime minister said he was particularly annoyed by recent accusations that the new government's soldiers had committed reprisal killings. He did not deny that some killings had taken place, but he said the numbers were not nearly as large as alleged in a report prepared by a consultant for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

Scholar Says He Feared His Arrest in Singapore

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
ATLANTA — An American scholar who left Singapore after being questioned by the police about a newspaper article in which he criticized unidentified Asian governments returned to the United States on Friday and said he had feared that he might be arrested.

Christopher Lingle, who arrived in Atlanta early Friday, said, "They gave me no indication it was anything more than a routine inquiry." But, he added, "when one is the subject of a police investigation, the dread of the uncertainty is always there."

Mr. Lingle, who has been teaching European economics at the National University of Singapore since September 1993, wrote an article that was published Oct. 7 in the International Herald Tribune.

His commentary, headlined "The Smoke Over Parts of Asia Obscures Some Profound Concerns," was critical of regimes in the region.

Mr. Lingle, 46, said he was interrogated by the police for about two hours Monday and again for two hours Wednesday at his home in Singapore.

No charges were filed, but "they were trying to establish whether or not there was a basis" for charging him with criminal defamation, he said from a relative's home.

The U.S. State Department said Tuesday that it appeared the Singapore government was trying to harass or intimidate Mr. Lingle. In Singapore, the Foreign Ministry rejected that view in a statement issued Friday.

"We are surprised that the U.S. State Department has seen fit to comment on the case," the ministry said. It said that Mr. Lingle was being investigated for possible contempt of court and criminal defamation, "solely because of his comments on the judiciary."

Mr. Lingle left Singapore after requesting a seven-day compassionate leave from his teaching duties because of the poor health of his father in Atlanta.

He said that he had informed the U.S. Embassy and his attorney that he was leaving, but that the police did not return his phone calls.

"I left all of my household goods and possessions," he said. "I came only with my briefcase and overnight bags."

He said he was not sure when, or if, he would return. "When I left, it was understood that I would return. I'm considering my options." (AP, Bloomberg)

Singapore's Civil Servants Will Get Big Pay Increases

The Associated Press
SINGAPORE — Singapore said Friday that it planned large salary increases for ministers and civil servants in an effort to maintain competence levels.

A comprehensive package puts the new salaries at levels nearly as high — or in other cases as much — as those given by private companies to their top executives, state television said, quoting a set of government recommendations.

"We must have competent

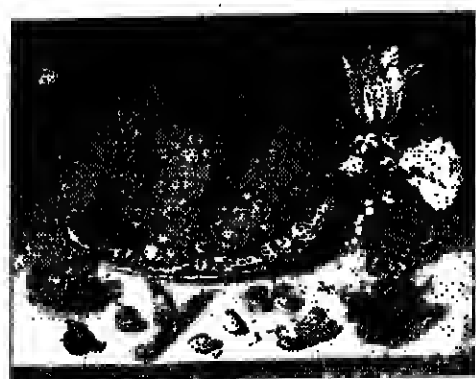
and honest people in the civil service," Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong was quoted as saying.

Mr. Goh will submit the recommendations to Parliament on Oct. 31, where it is unlikely to meet any opposition. The new pay scales will be effective July.

Ministers will now get about 810,000 Singapore dollars (\$558,620) a year, up from about 776,000 dollars, according to the recommendations.

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ART

Mannheim Show Recasts 'New Objectivity'

By David Galloway

MANNHEIM — For those German artists who survived the horrors of World War I to confront the degradation and deprivation that followed, the old painterly isms seemed effete self-indulgent. Rejecting the abstractionist tendencies of Expressionism, artists like George Grosz and Otto Dix insisted on a return to representational subjects drawn from everyday life. "Paint what exists," Grosz wrote in his diary in 1918. "Seize speeding time itself. Clarity that pains. Baptized by the fire of trench warfare, they insisted on objectivity, on bearing witness to the excesses and injustices of the Weimar Republic, but also to the banalities of everyday urban life.

The city, with all its glamor and misery, provided them with seemingly inexhaustible subjects. The banker and the beggar, the prostitute and the crip-

pled veteran, the transvestite and the trapeze artist were the players in their pictorial tableaux. So, too, were the gaunt children encountered in Berlin and Munich and Hamburg, selling matches, violets or their own bodies.

Grosz and Dix were fascinated, above all, by the seamy side of modern urban life, while chroniclers like Karl Hubbuch could evoke a gentle poetry from the commonplace. Despite the stylistic extremes, all saw themselves as social commentators.

The representational impulse of these years was summarized in an exhibition organized by the Mannheim Kunsthalle in 1925 under the title "Die Neue Sachlichkeit."

The "New Objectivity" was represented by 124 works from 32 artists whose themes and styles were so diverse that they appeared to have little in common beyond the return to literal, recognizable subjects. Worlds seemed to separate Rudolf Schlichter's depiction of a

riot in a brothel and Alexander Kanold's still-life of a potted rubber tree plant as a near-comic symbol of bourgeois propriety.

Yet for all its schizophrenic tendencies, the Mannheim exhibition entered the annals of 20th-century art, and "Neue Sachlichkeit" has gradually metamorphosed into that which it never was: a consistent and self-conscious "movement" along the lines of Expressionism or Surrealism. It was, at best, a tendency of the time.

WITH its current exhibition (until Jan. 29), the Mannheim Kunsthalle is recalling its own past glory, but the current exhibition of "Neue Sachlichkeit" is by no means a historic reconstruction. For that kind of reprise, far too many pictures were destroyed or disappeared in the National Socialist purge of German museums. Furthermore, the Mannheim curators rightly ask who was overlooked in the original show and how the nonmovement developed after 1925.

With 256 works from 66 artists, they have doubled the size of the original show and provided a fresh context for near-forgotten achievements. Among the notable discoveries is Carl Grossberg, whose coolly precise renderings of giant machines

prefigure the photorealists of the 1960s. And Jeanne Mannheim's depictions of Berlin's lesbian subculture reveal one of the great graphic talents of her generation.

Yet if a single picture projects the quintessence of the "New Objectivity," it is Christian Schad's still-startling self-portrait.

It shows the artist, wearing a skin-tight, transparent shirt, sitting on the edge of a bed and staring at the viewer with a mixture of indifference and disdain. Behind him, propped against the pillows, is a naked woman whose close-cropped hair identifies her as one of the "liberated" modern women of the Roaring '20s: Schad's equivalent of Hemingway's Brett Ashley. Though they have obviously shared the same bed, there is neither warmth nor intimacy here, and the orchid that juts into the picture is no more romantic than the smokestacks visible through the curtained window.

In this and similar studies of urban malaise, Schad wielded the painter's brush like a surgeon's scalpel. The chilling objectivity that results has more than coincidental parallels to Hemingway's "plain style," for both were colored by the shattered idealism of World War I. And a number of Hemingway's early stories appeared in German translations during the

1920s. Their objective tone and the mood of irrevocable loss perfectly suited the Zeitgeist which Schad documented.

Ironically, Schad was not included in the original Mannheim show. He was in Zurich at the time, dabbling with Dadaism and performing photographic experiments that he dubbed "Schadograms." If only to correct that initial omission, the current reformulation of the "Neue Sachlichkeit" show was long overdue.

In his painterly precision and discomfiting "message," Grosz's masterful portrait of the writer Max Herrmann-Neisse is a chilling commentary on the attitudes of this painterly generation. The half-crippled poet is virtually caged by the chair in which he sits, staring at

a blank wall, and the chair's flowery upholstery seems to mock any striving for aesthetic grace.

The man of vision, Grosz seems to say, is trapped in the bourgeois parlor like some improbable, Kafkaesque insect. In the spirit of what is sometimes termed "the new naturalism," Grosz depicted a society teetering toward holocaust. "I drew and painted to convince the world it was ugly, sick and hypocritical," the painter wrote.

Perhaps the most sobering lesson of Mannheim's ambitious, inconsistent, provocative show is simply this: that the world did not listen.

David Galloway is an art critic and free-lance curator based in Wuppertal, Germany.



Still life by Franz Lenk, at the Mannheim show.



Grosz's portrait of the writer Max Herrmann-Neisse is among the paintings in the "Neue Sachlichkeit" exhibition.

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BOOKS

THE ABUSE EXCUSE: And Other Cop-Outs, Sob Stories and Evasions of Responsibility

By Alan Dershowitz. 341 pages. \$22.95. Little, Brown & Co.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

ERIK and Lyle Menendez admit they gained down their parents as they watched television, but say they acted in self-defense after suffering years of sexual and emotional abuse at the hands of their father. After a six-month trial, the juries for both brothers deadlock, unable to reach a verdict.

Lorena Bobbitt slices off her husband's penis while he is sleeping. Her defense argues she was suffering from temporary insanity brought on by her husband's abuse, and the jury acquits her of charges of malice.

Colin Ferguson kills six people and wounds 19 others on a Long Island Railroad train. His lawyers announce they plan to argue that he was suffering from a psychiatric condition they call "black rage." They contend he was driven insane by racial prejudice and cannot be held accountable for his actions.

Such "abuse excuses," as the high-visibility lawyer Alan Dershowitz argues in his provocative book, have proliferated wildly in recent years.

There is talk, in courtrooms these days, not only of "battered persons syndrome" and "parental abuse syndrome," but also of "chronic lateness syndrome," "fan-obsession syndrome," "meek-mate syndrome," and "urban survival syndrome."

People have tried to blame television, books and rock music for their actions; they have also tried to blame their parents.

For the most part, however, Dershowitz's writing is animated by a fierce sense of logic and a large measure of common sense. For that reason alone it makes for lively and useful reading.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

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Portrait of a Neglected Artist

By Roderick Conway Morris
International Herald Tribune

CREMONA, Italy — Sofonisba Anguissola, one of the most gifted and original artists of the 16th century, achieved during her lifetime international celebrity and the admiration of fellow artists from Michelangelo to Van Dyck, only to sink subsequently into almost total obscurity.

How this came about and how unmerited was her fate is illuminated by "Sofonisba and Her Sisters," a fascinating exhibition at the Cremona city cultural center (which runs till Dec. 11, then will go in 1995 to the Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna and the National Gallery of Women in the Arts in Washington). It is the first gathering together of her widely dispersed works.

Anguissola was born in Cremona, near Milan, in about 1535. The family was aristocratic, but in a precarious financial state — both factors that were to have an important influence on Anguissola's career. Sofonisba, the eldest, was followed by sisters Elena, Lucia, Minerva, Europa, Anna Maria, and a single brother, Asdrubale.

All the Anguissola girls were intelligent and talented, and the house was bursting with cultural energy and activity — this extraordinary family bringing to mind the Brontës at Howarth Parsonage. And indeed, though the Anguissolas were undoubtedly more comfortably off, they suffered similar premature losses, the death in her early 20s of Lucia — a brilliant musician and, to judge by her canvases in the show, a painter no less skillful than her elder sister — being a particularly tragic blow.

In around 1543 her father, Amilcare, took the bold step, even in view of his enlightened cast of mind, of sending Sofonisba and Elena to live with the painter Bernardino Campi and his wife. Campi was a distinguished artist, who had been trained by Giulio Romano, himself the pupil and heir of Raphael — so for three years Anguissola had the opportunity to study with a painter in the mainstream of Italian painting.

Amilcare was assiduous in sending her work to potential patrons in northern Italy,

and her self-portraits soon became much in demand at the courts of Mantua, Ferrara, Parma and beyond. When Michelangelo — an artist hardly predisposed to take an interest in the work of an aspiring woman artist — was shown an Anguissola drawing of a young girl laughing, he was not only struck by the quality of the draftsmanship, but also astonished by the subject matter and expressed eagerness to see the artist tackle a "little boy crying" — something much more difficult. Anguissola obliged with a toddler nipped by a crayfish — creating the prototype of many later pictures, including Caravaggio's "Boy Bitten by a Lizard."

MICHELANGELO'S surprise at Anguissola's unusual themes (the product, to a considerable extent, of social restrictions) may seem odd now, but his reaction highlights a major facet of her originality. Painting always "from life," Anguissola captured domestic scenes with such naturalness and vibrancy and with such acute but sympathetic observation that her pictures became a revelation to her contemporaries. And even 450 years later, wonderful compositions like "The Game of Chess" and her portrait of her father, sister Minerva and brother Asdrubale remain breathtaking for their immediacy and freshness. Equally unusual is the manner in which Anguissola's playfulness and humor manifest themselves in her art — the affectionate picture of her master Campi at his easel doing her portrait, which could be subtitled "Sofonisba Painting Campi Painting Sofonisba," being a perfect example.

This jeu d'esprit was probably one of the last pictures she completed before leaving for Spain in 1559, at the invitation of Philip II, at whose court she remained for 14 years. Anguissola took her place in the queen's entourage, and embarked on a series of remarkable portraits of the royal family, many of the most important of which, on loan from the Prado, figure in the exhibition. The Italian artist's technical mastery was well up to the task, although the full-length portrait favored in Spain was a new challenge.

Anguissola's long stay in Spain and the elevated position she enjoyed at Philip's court explain why her name later became obscured. She did not sign her work, and given her status it was unthinkable that she should be paid directly for her pictures — being rewarded instead with jewels, sumptuous clothes and, in due course, pensions. Thus, for Anguissola the usual kind of historical documentation registering commissions and payments, usually so vital in confirming datings and attributions, does not exist. Consequently, in time, almost all of her most outstanding works, despite their inimitable stylistic qualities, came to be attributed to other contemporary court painters — notably Sánchez Coello.

Vivacious, cultivated, attractive and universally admired, Anguissola never lacked suitors, but deftly avoided Philip's efforts to marry her to some Spanish don, insisting that if she were to marry it would have to be in Italy. A suitably aristocratic Sicilian was finally found, the king himself providing the dowry that Anguissola had always lacked, and in 1573 she went to Sicily. Within five years her husband lost his life during an attack by Barbary pirates off Capri.

With what was seen as unseemly haste Anguissola married the sea-captain son of a Genoese noble several years her junior. The match was vigorously opposed by her brother, the Spanish king and the Duke of Florence — but Anguissola somewhat cheekily informed the duke that "marriages are first made in heaven and then on earth," and, in any case, it was too late as the deed was done. Such was the regard in which she was held that Philip II nonetheless continued to support her financially, and she continued to paint members of the royal house when they came to Italy.

Anguissola was the first Italian painter to specialize almost exclusively in portraiture — a choice partly dictated by her sex and circumstances, but a genre in which she so excelled as to significantly expand its possibilities. And this admirable exhibition — accompanied by a handsome and indispensable catalogue edited by Mina Gregori — will surely win back for her at last her richly deserved place in the artistic pantheon.



Self-portrait by Sofonisba Anguissola, part of a retrospective in Cremona devoted to the 16th-century artist.

Tàpies's Narrow Line

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The art of Antoni Tàpies has constantly walked the narrow creative line between success and failure, matter and concept, the critical and the mystical, the beautiful and the ugly. This is demonstrated by a retrospective of 70 important works at the Jeu de Paume (to Dec. 4).

Born in Barcelona in 1923, the son of a devout Catholic mother and a father who was an equally dedicated atheist, Tàpies could not help experiencing the fundamental spiritual contradictions of the age from childhood. He also witnessed the great dramas and mutations which have shaken Spanish society over the past half century.

The contradictions within his family too doubt encouraged him to become unsectarian. His stance has been ethical rather than partisan, and his lifelong ultimately achieved an artistic synthesis of seemingly contradictory views — most notably between philosophical materialism and mysticism.

Tàpies's singularity resides in his handling of the painted surface. His paintings are not representations nor even abstractions but, most of the time, objects, a piece of reality and, quite specifically, a wall (the artist's name is

one of a number of Catalan words meaning "wall").

The works are often large (6 meters long by 2.5 meters, or 20 feet by 5.75 feet, is a favored scale), and made of a variety of materials of which the dominant one is a thick application of a paste of marble dust. This unusual surface is smoothly spread like cream and as deeply scored as a schoolboy's wooden desk.

It is both appetizing (it can remind one of white frosting on a cake), and bandanously repulsive, like an old wall besmudged by time, soiled with refuse and urine, covered with weather-worn inscriptions and daubed with urgent, furtive symbols, the most frequently recurrent of these being a Greek cross. In this sense this "wall" is like a palimpsest of all human passions and hopes.

Tàpies's preference goes to soiled, shabby materials, an old blanket, a filthy feather duster, a piece of rope, straw, an old tin can. But there is a morality in his choice. One senses that when Picasso used a clipping from a newspaper to make a collage, his choice was primarily commanded by aesthetic considerations and that there was, in such a work, an affirmation of the artist's power to transfigure the basest material and give it the dignity of art.

Tàpies, on the other hand, is lending a philosophical and moral dignity to some poor object by giving it such monumental scope at a time of political (and moral) repression. It is easy to forget the way things were not so very long ago. In 1966, for instance, the artist was arrested for attending an unauthorized meeting held by students in Barcelona.

Tàpies was never concerned with shocking people. But integrating junk into a work of art was naturally shocking to the Philistine minds which then dominated Spanish society, and it made a statement about the way this regime was mistreating certain values that were crucial to the artist. Such a work drew attention to things that were despised and thus was in fact a way of saying "your values are not mine."

Tàpies, a thoughtful and cultivated man, has been forced by circumstance to come to terms with theories and dogmas that have marked our century. Franco's regime earned his hostility by its authoritarian repression of the Catalan language and its congenial inability to deal with artists. But when he moved to Paris in 1951 (he was 28 at the



Antoni Tàpies in front of one of his works.

time), he was equally disappointed by the Communists and their sympathizers.

By the age of 30 he had found his own form. He had decided by then that beauty could only exist through a dialogue with the unbecoming and the "anti-aesthetic" — and this aspect of his work makes it impossible to reduce it to merely political terms. The mysterious seductive force of his art resides in its ambiguity. And this ambiguity, as Tàpies has said, touches upon something

central in human experience. Tàpies has constantly attempted to reach beyond the dreary opposition between the material and the spiritual — between the materialist and spiritualist view originally signified by father and mother. This has led him to uphold a fertile paradox: even if there is no "beyond," there is inevitably a transcendence, and one of the attributions of art is, in his view, the designation of this existential riddle by every means at its disposal.

Museum Wing for Kids

By John Russell
New York Times Service

HUMLEBAEK, Denmark — Copenhagen has great museums, and one of them, the National Museum, was voted European Museum of the Year for 1994.

But in terms of attendance, the No. 1 museum of art in Denmark is not in Copenhagen at all. It is the Louisiana Museum, a museum of contemporary art that first opened in 1958 and is situated in a private park on the seacoast about 20 miles (32 kilometers) north of the capital.

From the outset, Louisiana was intended by Knud W. Jensen, its founder, patron and moving spirit, to be the very antithesis of the overbearing city museums of the late 19th century.

Visitors were over to feel, as they sometimes do in encyclopedic museums, that they were in some way on trial and would almost certainly be found guilty.

What Jensen wanted, for young and old alike, was a discreet, unthreatening environment in which a great many memorable things would happen and one of them would go

on too long. Far from wanting to come on as a tyrant of taste, he once said that he'd "really rather like them to feel that they were paying a call on a stodgy, comfortable, slightly eccentric old uncle."

This applied especially to very young visitors. Louisiana has a large constituency — around 500,000 visitors a year — but Jensen has always worried about the children.

It is his view that children are probably the world's largest oppressed minority. "They are usually bored in museums, even if they are too polite to say so," he said. "The genuine taste for art generally comes late — in their early teens — and it's quite a challenge to find a way of involving them earlier."

Last month he met that challenge by opening Children's House, a wing in Louisiana that is in effect a prelapsarian paradise. "I want them to have fun

in their own way," he said, "and to feel that the new rooms really belong to them."

"Now that every 4-year-old in the village can master a word processor," he continued, "there are 12 small computers in a separate room. Every afternoon there is a voluntary storyteller, recruited from the grandparents of the neighborhood. Out of doors and beside the lake there are slides, trees to clamber through and other boisterous diversions. There is a performance room at lake level. Real artists, and good ones, are working beside the kids. There is a little café of their own, so that they don't have to stop what they're doing when they get hungry or thirsty."

The children can make sculptures with donated Legos. As for painting, there's no limit to it, indoors or out. "You shouldn't be stuffy with kids," said Jensen.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Mideast Peace Under Siege

The armed Islamic militants of Hamas knew exactly what they wanted to accomplish by bombing a crowded bus in the heart of Tel Aviv — the most devastating act of terrorism against Israel in 16 years. Their acknowledged goal is to destroy the growing momentum for negotiated peace.

To ensure that they do not succeed, Israeli leaders and the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat, urgently need to reassure a frightened and angry Israeli public by cracking down hard on the elusive Hamas terror network.

Closing the borders between Israel and the occupied territories is justified to give passions on both sides a chance to cool, but it cannot be of unlimited duration. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin is also right to plan new police operations targeting Hamas in Israel and Israeli-run areas of the West Bank. But again, the security forces must walk a fine line between aggressive efforts to beat off new terror attacks and broad-brush roundups of suspicious-looking young men.

A crucial responsibility also falls on Mr. Arafat, who quickly denounced this latest atrocity but needs to back his words with firm, consistent action in the areas under his supervision. The Gaza Strip, now under PLO administration, is Hamas's main known base of support. The PLO police force is still not as credible or effective as it should be. If Mr. Arafat hopes to win the confidence of Israelis needed to extend the scope of PLO administration, he must prove him-

self a credible partner against terrorism now, in deeds as well as words.

That could make the PLO and Mr. Arafat increasingly targets for Hamas terrorists. But given Mr. Arafat's historic decision to pursue a negotiated peace, that is a risk he must accept.

Eradicating terrorism will take a long time and it is an illusion to think that even the best police work can completely guarantee public safety. Israel must keep doing all it can to dry up the sea of sympathizers in which these killers swim by responding to the legitimate political claims of the Palestinian population and continuing to negotiate peace agreements with neighboring Arab states.

Hamas in Israel are already blaming Mr. Rabin's peace diplomacy for Wednesday's attack. Some of these Israelis seek to discredit a peace process they do not like. Others sincerely believe that security can only come from repression.

But even hard-line Likud governments were not able to stop terrorism by force alone. Moreover, some of Mr. Rabin's past efforts to look tough have backfired, like his December 1992 expulsion of 400 Hamas militants to Lebanon. His task now is to find ways to be tough that do not wind up harming Israeli interests in the longer run.

Meanwhile, President Bill Clinton is right to go ahead with his scheduled trip to the Middle East next week to witness the signing of the Israel-Jordan peace treaty. To let terrorists disrupt peace diplomacy is to let them succeed.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Bases That Wouldn't Die

Six years ago, in a stroke of political enlightenment, the U.S. Congress created a new process for shutting down military bases. It assigned an independent commission the unpleasant business of picking bases to close. Congress can overrule the commission's entire list, but has not done so. The concept seemed flawless: the execution left so.

Three commissions — in 1989, 1991, and 1993 — have recommended closing more than 100 installations. Various members of Congress have done battle for bases in their communities. Some have even gone to court. In the end, the commissions' findings have been adopted. But that does not mean that all the bases have been shut down.

Business Executives for National Security, which tracks Pentagon programs, has now analyzed what happens after a base is slated for closing. In most cases, the closing has proceeded. But in some cases it has been delayed — by a change of plans at the Pentagon, or by other government agencies that grabbed the land for unnecessary and expensive expansion, always with the willing support of local politicians.

The most prominent example is the Presidio in San Francisco. Sixth Army headquarters, based there, was to be transferred to Fort Carson in Colorado; instead it is staying put in reduced facilities and the rest of the base has been made a national park. In Texas, closing Carswell

Air Force Base was going to save \$156 million by 1997; instead, according to a report, the government has spent \$200 million rebuilding it for the navy, and \$197 million per year to operate it.

The Pentagon challenges the report's assertion that 26 bases that were supposed to be closed remain open. But the exact numbers matter less than the point that the system needs tightening to guarantee that closed bases actually do shut down. The report says the principal offenders are military reserve and guard units, and the Pentagon's finance and accounting centers, which have seized on the availability of free land to create new installations for themselves.

It makes sense to convert redundant military installations into bases or offices for other purposes, so long as the function is necessary. Indeed, U.S. law gives other government agencies first call on these properties. But the business group's analysis is persuasive evidence that some bases are being kept open just because they are there. It recommends amending the law with a specific legal definition to make it clear that "closing" means closing, not staying open with a new role.

Given Congress's distaste for closing any federal office, it may be hard to get new legislation. That is unfortunate, because the leakage undermines a rational, nonpolitical process that is a credit to Congress itself.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Quietly Helping the Schools

Whatever its record in other fields, the U.S. Congress now home campaigning was highly productive in the realm of education. Six significant bills were passed — just about the entire extensive agenda of the Clinton administration. Together they cover the entire span of years from Head Start, the preschool program, to college student aid, and would make some important policy changes.

Part of the explanation for their passage lies with Congress. The education committees have a tradition of strong and mostly bipartisan support for the programs under their care. The administration was also generally careful to keep its proposals within the boundaries of broadly acceptable policy. Where it ventured beyond, as in some of its stronger ideas for confining school aid to needier districts, it was partly beaten back. The cause was helped as well by the determination of the self-effacing education secretary, Richard Riley. The cabinet member who is perhaps the quietest was also among the most effective. What might be the lesson there?

Congress reauthorized Head Start, in the process continued to provide for its expansion — it is on the way to becoming a de facto entitlement — but also set aside some funds to strengthen the quality of the program, which has sometimes been sacrificed in the name of growth.

The Goals 2000 bill was passed, putting in place a system — actually, several systems — for the setting of national education standards. The trick was to

find a way of setting high standards that would not turn into a national curriculum and would not consign large and vulnerable chunks of the population to failure. It looks like it might work.

The main forms of federal aid to elementary and secondary education were also reauthorized, and somewhat reconfigured, though not as much with regard to the distribution of funds as the administration had proposed.

A school-to-work bill was passed, another in a long series of efforts at the federal and lower levels to make school more relevant to work. The president's proposed national service corps was created, though on a smaller scale than he had asked. It is an effort to let young people work off the cost of college and perform community service at the same time. The student loan program was also restructured. Parity in hopes of saving money, the government will begin to make some of the loans directly rather than pay banks to make them. If repayment terms can be made more flexible — based on the student's future income — perhaps the new system will also help reduce defaults.

The federal government is not in the business of education so much as it is in the business of funding education in ways it hopes will lead to certain results. The goal is not to encroach upon the system but nonetheless to cause it to improve. Not easy, but each of these bills takes some steps in the right direction. Together, they represent a sizable achievement.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Now to Make the Korean Accord Stick

By Selig S. Harrison

WASHINGTON — In bringing North Korea's nuclear program to a halt, the Clinton administration has achieved a diplomatic triumph.

The freeze agreement signed Friday in Geneva has strong verification safeguards and deserves full support. But to make it stick, the administration will have to normalize economic and political relations with the North and rein in hawks in Seoul who want to encourage the collapse of the regime in Pyongyang.

The agreement has two weaknesses. First, it envisions complex arrangements that de-

pend largely for their success on South Korea's goodwill toward the North.

Yet Seoul, emboldened by the death of Kim Il Sung in July, hopes for the downfall of his son and successor, Kim Jong Il.

Second, while assuming responsibility for the agreement, the United States expects other countries to cover most of the costs, and thus may be unable to assure that it is successfully carried out.

Before Kim Il Sung died, South Korea denied North Korean charges that it wanted to absorb the North. But in a speech on Aug. 15, President Kim Young Sam declared that a unified Korea would be "another Republic of Korea," signaling that he envisioned unification-by-absorption.

Today, Seoul's powerful intelligence agencies argue that Kim Jong Il's days are numbered. Kim Young Sam reflected this assessment when he told The New York Times on Oct. 7 that the regime is on the verge of an economic and political crisis that could sweep it from power and that U.S. compromises in the nuclear negotiations might prolong its life.

While consulting with Seoul, the United States should chart its own course in dealing with Pyongyang. America's alliance with the South was a response to Soviet and Chinese military ties with the North, but now Moscow and Beijing have closer relations with Seoul than with Pyongyang.

The United States should disentangle itself from the inextricable Korean conflict and shape a new policy designed to build good relations with the people of the peninsula as a

whole. During this transition, the mutual security agreement with Seoul should be honored indefinitely, backed by air and sea power as well as some ground forces.

The administration has assigned a central role to South Korea in a projected multinational consortium that is to supply Pyongyang with light-water reactors, which produce a grade of plutonium less suited to weapons than the North's existing reactors.

This sounds like a promising way to facilitate North-South cooperation, but it may never come to pass because the North fears, understandably, that Seoul will seek to use the project as a political weapon.

A more stable way to fulfill the commitment would be to build the consortium around China, with South Korea and Japan in secondary financing roles.

Beijing could be induced to put up the biggest share of the money if Washington agreed to lift its ban on the sale of U.S. light-water reactors to China for its own energy program. It would be politically indefensible for the United States to provide reactors to North Korea while denying them to China.

Congress killed a U.S.-China nuclear cooperation agreement in 1985 to punish Beijing for selling missile technology to Pakistan. But since then China has signed the nuclear nonproliferation treaty and has satisfied the United States that it is not transferring proscribed technology to Pakistan. The United States could lead the consortium more effectively if it assumed a share of the \$4 billion financial burden.

President Clinton should ask Congress to back his promising venture in nonproliferation diplomacy by removing legislative restrictions that block aid, trade and investment dealings with the North.

Even if there were no nuclear crisis, it would be in the United States' interest to encourage the forces of moderation and reform in Pyongyang.

The writer is a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He contributed this view to The New York Times.

Clinton Catches an Updraft, Rather Far From Home

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Maybe what America needs right now in foreign policy is not an overarching vision but adaptability, patience and a little respect for the historical newness and complexity of the situation.

This has to be the autumn of Bill Clinton's foreign policy content, the season when this share of his responsibilities turned from debt to credit on the great political scoreboard whose keeping is Washington's prime daily care.

He has newly in hand an agreement with Communist North Korea that, even in the judgment of those who lament some of its terms, cracks a nut that had defied previous administrations and materially advances the American purpose of curbing a world-class nuclear threat.

In a second difficult high-profile case spun off by George Bush — a president widely acknowledged as a foreign policy whiz — Mr. Clinton adroitly and muscularly faced down an ominous probe from Saddam Hussein and did so with no shots fired and no untoward concessions made.

In a third such Bush hand-me-down, Mr. Clinton delivered on a promise to put Haiti's democratically elected president back in Haiti, and did it with a quiet, uncontested military intervention.

Meanwhile, a comprehensive Middle East peace process that was George Bush's original creation produced on Mr. Clinton's watch yet another bloom — a formal peace accord between Israel and Jordan, while work goes on to draw in Syria.

An Irish peace process to which Mr. Clinton has lent fresh

American impetus also produced a further fruit — Protestant gunmen matched Catholic gunmen in putting down their arms.

With a refugee agreement, he defused a still-looming political crisis arising from the Castro endgame in Cuba. The rescue of Rwanda and the revival of South Africa are further items in the endless global housekeeping that falls to a great power.

You could say all these projects are still tentative and could collapse or explode. But when you throw in the results in the administration's foreign political priority of moving Russia to a new plane, and in its foreign economic priority of market opening, and more, then you have to give Mr. Clinton a good bit more deference in this policy area than he has received.

No wonder he is about to move the location of his midterm election campaigning from home to abroad. No wonder railbirds like The Economist's Daniel Franklin are starting to suggest that a president whose domestic touch has turned leaden may be tempted in his third and fourth years to go for the international gold.

There is a telling thing about the political thermal updraft that Mr. Clinton has recently caught. It undercuts the familiar consensus critique of his foreign policy as unsteady in execution and tactics on one level and bereft of "vision" and "strategy" on another.

Part of the explanation for this turn in Mr. Clinton's favor is that he and his gang who supposedly couldn't shoot straight have had a good run; that could change. Another part is that the critics are on



a learning curve of their own and are making more of a distinction between missteps or misstatements that embarrass and substantive results that matter. Definitely a third part is that those who launch appeals for strategy and vision tend to offer very little of it themselves. These days a certified vision has a shelf life of about four months.

Face it: The loss of the Cold War discipline enforced by the great powers has left a world of unstructured pieces inherently resistant to any imposed order. Maybe what we need now is not an overarching vision — not a plan — but adaptability, a little respect for the historical newness and complexity of the situation, a little patience while we do sensible things and argue and rally a consensus for the next stage. We Americans will miss some openings but avoid some errors and meanwhile pursue — even as we strive to define — our national interests.

Few doubt that cries for American leadership in the world mean less for most Americans than calls for attention to concerns at home. Nonetheless, others should note that the Great Debate on post-Cold War policy is pretty much over. Internationalism won, isolationism lost. Not the old internationalism but a new sort that keeps America engaged in the world, though with certain limits. This is what you get when you connect up the dots of what Bill Clinton, and George Bush before him, have actually done.

Mr. Clinton's background and personality make him vulnerable to the internationalist elite's barbs. But foreign policy is not rocket science. It requires attention but not career immersion. Mr. Clinton has begun to show signs that his practice is taking. With more of the luck he has enjoyed in the last few weeks, he could yet learn to like it.

The Washington Post

What Sort of Superpower Can Refuse Every Risk?

By Dominique Moisi

PARIS — Is there a growing divorce between the demands of a post-Cold War world and the increasingly individualistic values of American society?

Seen from Europe, Bill Clinton's America remains a reluctant interventionist, despite the recent actions in the Gulf and Haiti. Crippled by a felt need to keep military casualties near zero, the United States seems unable to define criteria that would justify the use of real military force.

Such confusion cannot be attributed solely to the relative inexperience of the Clinton foreign policy team. Americans seem to be losing interest in the world as it becomes more complex.

For more than 40 years, the logic of East-West confrontation made the notion of vital national interest self-evident. Today, in the post-Cold War world, the reasons for military force, or its threat as an instrument of diplomacy, are becoming less clear — even as the occasions to employ it have multiplied.

The passing of the Soviet threat has left the United States ideologically orphaned, as it has the rest of the Western world and Japan. But the consequences are greater for the United States than they are for its principal allies.

America, a self-sufficient continent, is in search of an analytical framework with which to justify intervention in the world. Americans enjoy their superpower status. They are satisfied when the United States intervenes with successful determination.

But they want power without risk, and at a minimum cost. Why should Americans be killed for the sake of countries their fellow citizens cannot find on a map?

In the debate over Rwanda, some U.S. congressmen denounced not only the risk of American soldiers being killed, but of their catching exotic diseases. It was a concern that French decision-makers, civilian and military, would have found incomprehensible. (Perhaps that is because intervention is a way of "existing" for France, part of its very identity.)

But why should Americans, reluctant even to feel responsible for their less fortunate fellow countrymen at home, take any responsibility for strangers?

There are institutional limitations, as well, to the United States' ability to intervene. The power of the executive branch was seriously eroded by failure in Vietnam and the Watergate crisis. The time of the imperial presidency is over. More than ever the legislative branch, with the power of the purse, can control foreign policy, at least in a hocking role. Congressional initiatives, as in the attempt to lift the arms embargo of Bosnia, do little but embarrass the executive.

The U.S. Army has had difficulty adjusting to the strategic realities of the new world. It has a bureaucratic reluctance to intervene. That is compounded by an uncomfortable confusion between its new policing tasks and

its conventional military pursuits — functions that require totally different approaches.

Soldiers are trained to inflict maximum losses on an enemy, not to contain civil violence. So the army is reluctant to intervene in the task of nation-building, or of healing the wounds of civil societies crying for humanitarian aid. Some officers maintain that soldiers used for policing tasks lose their military capabilities — as shown by the malaise in the Israeli Army that resulted from the intifada. Many American strategists believe that today's Israeli Army would be incapable of repeating its exploits of the 1967 and 1973 wars.

The debate about the use of military force raises far deeper questions about the role of the United States in today's world. America seems to be hesitating between two models. Should it be the great planetary balancer, as Britain was in the 19th century, or a moralizing force, along Wilsonian lines, for the spread of democracy?

An ambitious America proud of its rank but eager to economize its resources might be better off intervening by proxy and delegating to others, whether the United Nations or American allies, the prime responsibility for military intervention in small distant lands.

Unfortunately, the United States seems just as reluctant to delegate to others the responsibility to intervene as those others are to intervene themselves.

Tomorrow, if America is to pursue its current logic, it should override its unilateralist instincts and reinforce its multilateral capabilities. Otherwise, it risks being too moralistic to undertake hard-headed (cynical) action, or too aloof for moral interventionism.

The writer, associate director of the Institut Français des Relations Internationales, contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

The Sound Of Bombs Ever Nearer

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — The bus creeps along, stops an instant for a traffic signal and disintegrates. Later, police have difficulty separating the bits of bone, deciding which belong to the corpses of passengers and which to the people torn apart in their offices and shops on Madison Avenue.

Is that what it will take? Would Americans then understand the meaning of what happened in Tel Aviv? Would they grasp that they are not bystanders far off but traveling on the road to their own Dizengoff Street?

Probably not. Pan Am 103 and the vaporization of 270 souls did not make Americans see the road. Nor did the extermination of the 241 U.S. servicemen and 58 French paratroopers in the Beirut massacre, or the deaths of 95 Argentine Jews in Buenos Aires. Not even the bombing of the World Trade Center stirred Americans for more than a month or two.

All these terrorist attacks, and scores more, were the work of Islamic extremists. The West has shown a passivity that shames it.

The only explanation is that the West fears confronting terrorism straight on. To do that, the West would first have to face realities that would embarrass some of its Arab allies. That could cost diplomatic advantage, and money.

Terrorists say that their target is Israel. But if they ever reach their goal of the end of Israel, terrorism will continue. The struggle is not primarily against Israel but the Western concepts of freedom of thought, religion, sexual equality and political action. Islamic extremists see them as a disease and Israel as a carrier.

For the terrorists, there is also a continuing enemy within Islam — all Muslims and Muslim governments that defy the laws, behavior and restrictions of Islam as they exist in the passions of the extremists. Other religions will be openly ranked with Judaism as objects of disgust, unclean, destined for oblivion or servitude.

As in most religions, hate and tolerance are both written into Islamic scriptures. But the extremists have been taught only one — not just by their mullahs but by assorted kings, presidents and figures who now turn to the West for protection.

In Israel, Gaza and the West Bank, Hamas now burns the torch of terrorism. Yasser Arafat "deports" the killings and may be means it, politically, at the moment. He tried, despite Hamas's record, to get closer to Hamas. But he cannot control it, or his own Palestine Liberation Organization — which is supposed to police Hamas.

When independence or full autonomy comes, PLO members might very well choose Hamas over Mr. Arafat. Perhaps Hamas, which proclaims brotherhood with the PLO, will find a job for him.

Confronting terrorists means confronting their masters. Iran supplies the money, guns and explosives, and Syria the brawn and training grounds.

The United States and Israel play down Syrian involvement in terrorism in their passion to get President Hafez Assad to sign a peace treaty. He is so contemptuous of both countries that he has never disbanded the Hamas branch in downtown Damascus nor the nine terrorist groups bivouacked in Syria and Lebanon.

Financing and arming of Hamas and similar groups extends beyond the Middle East — particularly to the United States. The Justice Department says the FBI is getting on the job.

Anti-terrorist specialists know what could be done, given the will. First, the United States and Israel would tell Syria to close every terrorist camp or give up hope of a treaty. Western friends of Iran would be told: Do business with them or us, not both.

U.S. intelligence would release names of Middle East officials who have supplied or are still supplying terrorism, with money, guns or protection. All are entirely doable and effective — once the West decides to stop the bus before it gets to Madison Avenue.

The New York Times

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Italy Bans Socialists

ROME — An unmistakable sensation has been caused in all political circles by the publication of a Government decree summarily proclaiming the dissolution of all Socialist associations and organizations throughout Italy, and declaring it a penal offense to promote such societies or hold meetings for the avowal or advancement of Socialist doctrines.

1919: Horses Disappear

LONDON — The traffic problem grows in urgency and we are making up our minds to say farewell to that trusted but unsanitary friend of man, the horse. He is being squeezed out by progress. Street traffic has changed its character in the last ten years. Today there is practically no free movement during the busy hours in the main avenues, and the long

column moves along, head to tail, and necessarily at the pace of its slowest unit, which happens to be the van horse. His disappearance will be a loss to the world.

1944: Philippines Freed

HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL MACARTHUR, The Philippines — [From our New York edition:] General Douglas MacArthur has brought liberation, in the liberal sense of the word, to the Philippines. A pattern is being established here to serve as a democratic beacon for the entire Far East. It is unlike any other "liberation" in history, unlike even the most liberal measures of the kind in the European theater of this war. By actual force of the Filipino and American armies, General MacArthur is establishing nearly all of the liberties promised originally to the Filipinos for 1946.

International Herald Tribune

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

Tel.: (1) 46 37 93 01 Fax: (1) 46 37 93 51 Adv.: 46 37 52 12 Internet: IHT@euronline

Editor for Asia: Michael Robinson, 3 Greenway Rd., Singapore 1211. Tel: 653 472 7768 Fax: 653 254 2344

Vice Dir. Asia: R. D. Anand, 30 Greenway Rd., Hong Kong. Tel: 852 222 1188 Fax: 852 222 1191

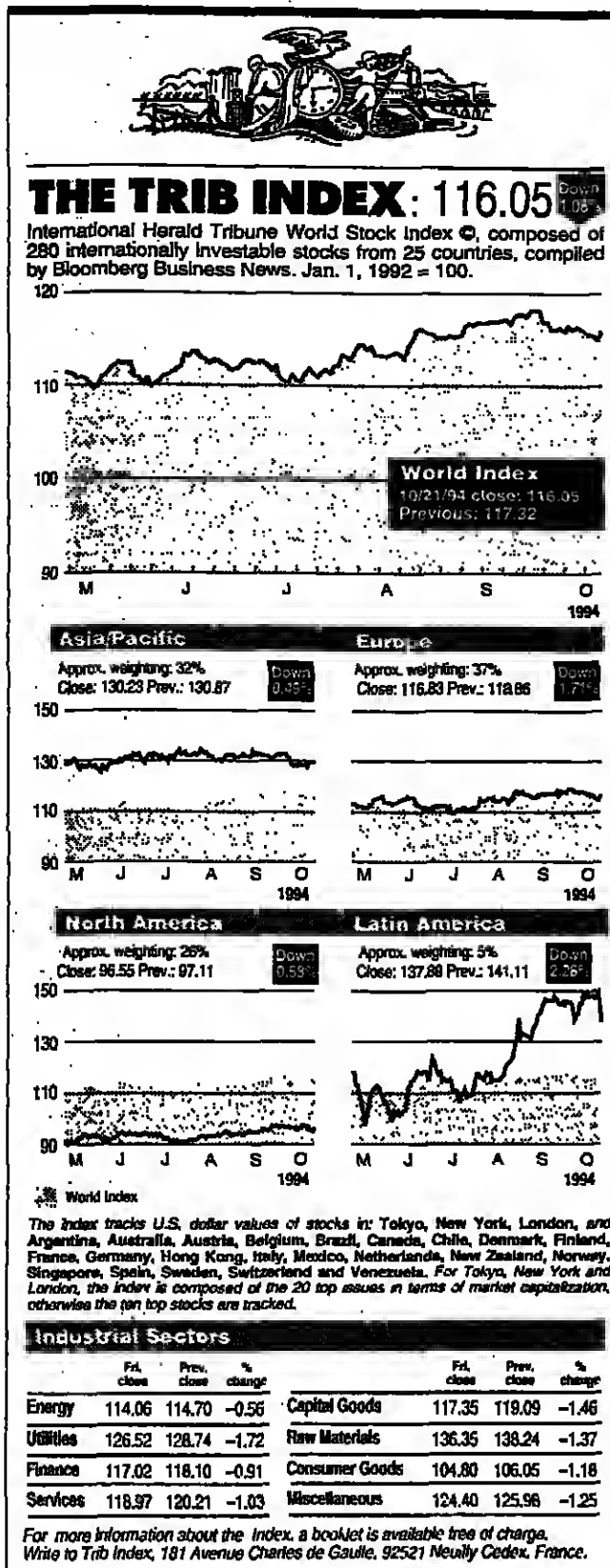
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Pres. N. America: Michael Connor, 890 Third Ave., New York, NY 10022 Tel: (212) 755 3891 Fax: (212) 755 3895

U.S. Advertising Office: 450 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10017 Tel: (212) 346 3802 Fax: (212) 346 3254

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Chip Case Is Settled By Intel And AMD

By Curt Supplee

WASHINGTON Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Department of Energy has unveiled what it calls "a revolutionary 21st-century" lighting system that uses a bulb of sulfur bombarded by microwaves to produce bright illumination at a fraction of the cost of many conventional systems.

The prototype lamp, invented by Fusion Lighting Inc. and developed under contract to the Energy Department, consists of a closed quartz sphere filled with an inert gas and a tiny amount of sulfur. When irradiated by the kind of compact microwave generator found in ordinary kitchen ovens, one sulfur bulb the size of a golf ball puts out as much light as hundreds of high-intensity mercury vapor lamps.

Christine Ervin, the U.S. assistant secretary for energy efficiency, called the lamp "a major technological breakthrough in lighting." Commercial products are not expected until next year. The first applications are likely to be used in lighting shopping centers, aircraft hangars and factories.

Unlike most other high-intensity lighting sources, the sulfur lamp has no electrodes, which are "the principal limitation to achieving long life in conventional bulbs," Ms. Ervin said. Because there is no evidence that the sulfur reacts chemically to degrade the quartz, the lamp may not wear out for years.

The Department of Energy expects initial lifetimes of 10,000 to 20,000 hours. That is comparable to the kind of high-intensity lamps commonly used for street lighting, but those frequently lose as much as half their light output by the end of their life spans. The developers expect the sulfur bulb to sustain nearly peak output throughout its life.

Others are less certain. "I'd be anxious to see independent test data," said Bob Davis, technology group leader at the Lighting Research Center of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, New York. "What will happen over its lifetime? Will the color stay constant? Will it maintain its light output?"

U.S. Tests Bulb To Give Lighting A Brighter Life

By Curt Supplee

WASHINGTON Post Service

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Dollar and Rates Jostle European and U.S. Markets

Recovery at Risk?

Dollar Nudges Up

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Stocks plunged across Europe on Friday amid concern that high bond yields and a weak dollar would stall European economic recovery.

Stronger-than-expected growth in the German M-3 money supply in September added to the turmoil, lessening the chances that the Bundesbank would reduce interest rates. (Page 11)

Expectations for higher U.S. and British interest rates before the end of the year added to the bearishness, analysts said.

Leading stock averages fell 3 percent in Austria, 2 percent in Germany and 1 percent in Britain, France and Italy.

Stock averages were also lower in Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain and Sweden.

Stocks of large international companies that do substantial business in the United States had the largest losses. The weak dollar reduces their earnings when they are exchanged for local currencies.

Declines in shares of Volkswagen AG and pharmaceutical giant BASF AG led the DAX in Germany down 47.73 points, to 2,022.22.

Stocks in Austria, Switzerland and France, which are closely linked to German economic policy, suffered the worst from the M-3 figures, with Austria's ATX index closing down 3.1 percent, at 1,021.8.

The Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100 share index in London fell 30.4 points to 3,032.8, led by declining shares of B.A.T. Industries PLC and Grand Metropolitan PLC.

In France, the CAC-40 index ended 20.7 points lower at 1,846.70, led by falling shares of utility Compagnie Generale des Eaux SA and cosmetics giant L'Oréal.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar was slightly higher against most major currencies on Friday, supported by a new series of comments from U.S. officials, who said the administration was concerned about the currency's recent slide.

But dealers said the market remained skeptical, especially after Lloyd Bentsen, the treasury secretary, said Thursday that the United States would not intervene and after the flurry of clarifications that followed.

On Friday, Mr. Bentsen said the U.S. would prefer a stronger dollar, and Lawrence Summers, the Treasury undersecretary, said the United States would buy dollars, if necessary, to stem the currency's decline.

The dollar was at 1.5003 Deutsche marks, up from 1.4927 DM on Thursday, and at 97.235 yen, up from 97.050 yen. The dollar also was at 1.2490 Swiss francs, up from 1.2385 francs, and at 5.1390 French francs, up from 5.1185 francs. The pound was at \$1.6260, down from \$1.6315.

"Summers was trying to patch up the damage," said Dave Glowacki, senior trader at NBD Bank in Detroit.

But Win Thin, an MCM Currencywatch analyst, said the series of subsequent comments "didn't inspire a lot of confidence."

Mr. Thin said the bearish sentiment toward the dollar remained intact, with investors reluctant to move until they had a clearer picture of U.S. policy.

An MMS analyst said the conflicting nature of the statements by Mr. Bentsen and other Treasury officials had robbed them of any credibility as far as the market was concerned.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

(AFX, Reuters)

Deal Gives 4 EU Hopefuls a Lesson and a Blessing

By Tom Buerkle

International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — European Union finance ministers moved the final internal barrier to the entry of Austria, Finland, Norway and Sweden on Friday with a last-minute compromise over milk fines that gave the prospective members a lesson in deal-making, Brussels-style.

The dispute was routine by EU standards, involving agriculture supports that make up half the Union budget and pitting two big, southern farm nations — Italy and Spain — against three northern fiscal conservatives — Britain, Denmark and the Netherlands.

What made the issue extraordinary was the huge amounts of money involved — Italy and Spain will have to pay a record 3.2 billion European currency units (\$2.5 billion) in total fines — and the willingness of Rome and Madrid to hold unrelated but crucial issues like enlargement hostage to a favorable settlement.

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The dispute started when the European Commission found

that from 1989 to 1993 Italy and Spain had vastly exceeded their milk-production quotas, thereby getting excess farm subsidies.

Italy protested a proposed fine of 2.5 billion Ecu, saying the commission had set the country's milk quota too low by basing it on incomplete data. But when the commission referred to raise Italy's quota retroactively and cut the fine in half, Britain filed a suit in the European Court of Justice.

Although Italy could be outvoted by its EU partners on the issue of fines, Rome threatened to block a planned increase in the EU budget over the next

five years, which requires unanimity. That prompted Spain, which will be the biggest beneficiary of the budget increase, to threaten to hold up the planned Jan. 1 admission of Austria, Finland, Norway and Sweden.

That move prompted action by Germany, whose top priority is EU enlargement. Finance Minister Theo Waigel forged a compromise on Friday committing Italy to pay a fine of 1.9 billion Ecu in four annual installments, beginning next year.

Spain's fine was set at 1.28 billion Ecu, more than a quarter below the initial proposal but 300 million Ecu above the commission's revised offer.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Kenneth Clarke said Britain would drop its suit because the fines were steep enough to deter abuse of the EU budget.

"This result justifies our having gone to court," he said.

For the Dutch, the result was bittersweet. Farm Minister Joop van Aartsen wrote to his Parliament on Thursday pledging to vote against any reduction in fines for Italy and Spain on principle, since Dutch farmers have been fined in the past for overproduction. But with enlargement and the EU budget at stake, he faced heavy pressure to give in.

ECONOMIC SCENE

Brazil Exports More Than Coffee

By James Brooke

New York Times Service

GUARULHOS, Brazil — Under the vast roof of Ford Motor Co.'s car-radio factory here, the modern face of Brazil's increasingly efficient export industries becomes as apparent as the plant's new Japanese robot, triple-checking electronic circuit boards with a laser's exacting eye.

"Under our quality-control program, we are cutting defects in half every two years," said Luis Carlos A. Oliveira, the quality and productivity manager for the Ford plant in this industrial suburb north of São Paulo.

The factory, which employs 4,000 workers, ranks among the world's largest manufacturers of car radios and automotive electronics.

Brazil began opening its industries to international competition four years ago. Contrary to some expectations, Brazilian companies have not tumbled like dominoes. Instead, they have invested heavily in pushing up their productivity to world standards.

As a result, the São Paulo industrial center, the biggest in Latin America, is emerging as a tough and efficient challenger in world markets.

"Brazil will offer the U.S. a mixed picture in the future," said Jeffrey E. Garten, the United States under secretary of commerce for international trade. "We will have bigger markets, but we will also face more competition."

A yardstick of Brazil's rising industrial efficiency is the jump in the number of

companies awarded certificates of quality from the International Organization of Standardization. The Geneva-based organization, known in manufacturing circles by its original initials ISO, has set



quality standards for 107 nations since 1947.

Today, 410 Brazilian companies are certified by the organization, compared with just 18 three years ago. Government officials project that 3,500 Brazilian companies will be approved by the end of 1997.

The certificates, first issued in 1987, provide assurance of a company's ability

to deliver a product or service that consistently satisfies customers.

"It is not an obligation for doing business in Europe, but it is increasingly becoming a market requirement because customers ask for it," said Roger Frost, a spokesman for the standards organization.

The ratings are important for Brazil because about a quarter of its exports go to countries in the European Union, which adhere to the organization's criteria. A further 21 percent go to the United States, which demands similar quality.

While some U.S. business executives still think of Brazil as a coffee-bean exporter, the reality is that coffee now ranks seventh among Brazil's \$5.7 billion worth of exports to the United States so far this year — after shoes, piston engines, telecommunications equipment, refined gasoline, auto parts, and pumps and compressors.

Interest in modernizing business practices has become so widespread that Brazilian bookstores last year sold 1.5 million Portuguese-language copies of 300 business administration manuals. Only 10 titles were available two decades ago.

"Brazilian industry has made a productivity leap of 30 percent since 1990," said Hermann J. Wever, president of Grupo Siemens, the Brazilian subsidiary of the German multinational.

In July, the McKinsey Global Institute released a study of productivity in steel, banking, telecommunications and processed food in Latin America's five

See BRAZIL, Page 11

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

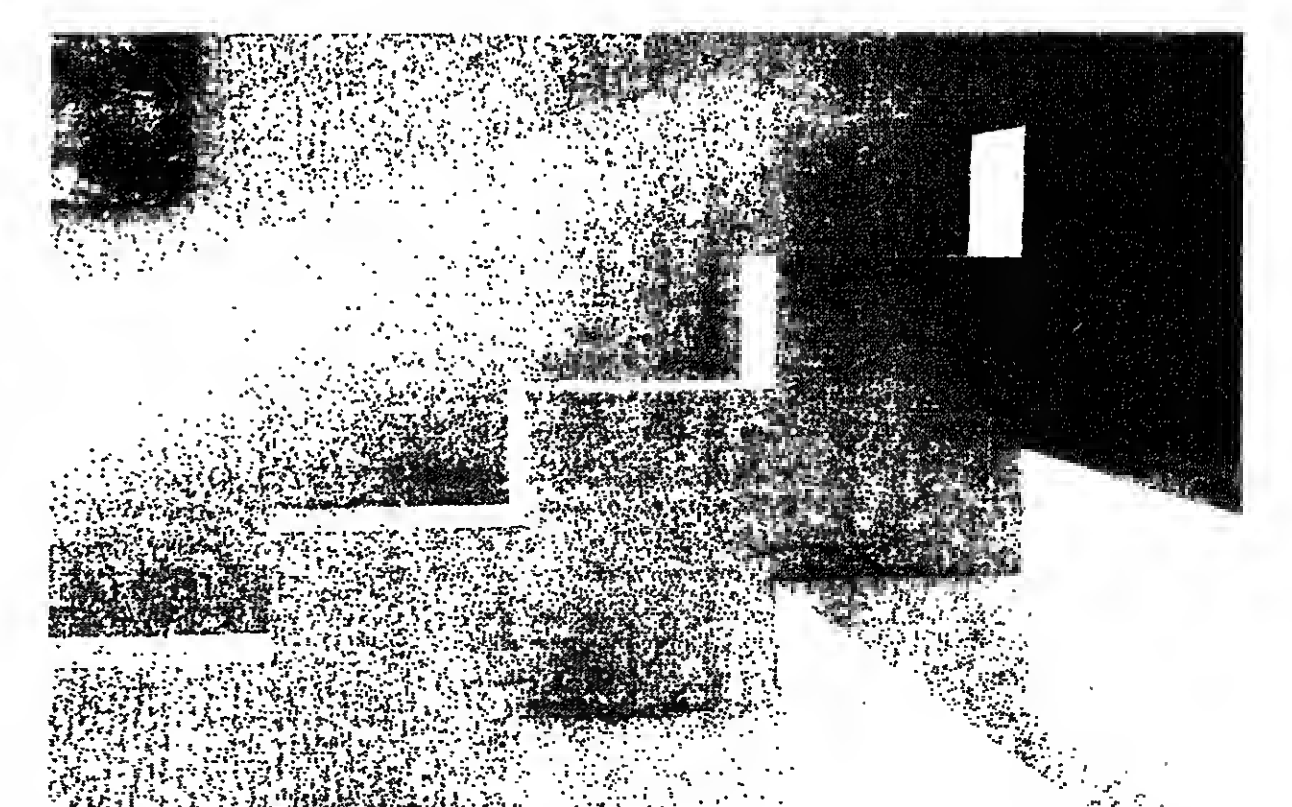
Cross Rates									
	\$	DM	FF	Yen	£	Sw	Sc	DK	Nor
Australia	1.29	2.22	1.28	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Belgium	1.36	2.36	1.36	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Canada	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
France	1.66	2.48	1.66	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Germany	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Italy	1.36	2.36	1.36	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Japan	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Netherlands	1.36	2.36	1.36	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Spain	1.66	2.48	1.66	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sweden	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Switzerland	1.36	2.36	1.36	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
UK	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
US	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Eurocurrency Deposits									
	D-Mark	Swiss	French	Yen	£	Sc	DK	Nor	EU
1 month	4 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
3 months	5 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
6 months	6 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
1 year	7 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4

Key Money Rates									
	Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.	Close
Discount rate	4.00	4.00	Bank base rate	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Prime rate	7 1/4	7 1/4	1-month interbank	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Federal funds	4 1/4	4 1/4	3-month interbank	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
3-month CDs	4.80	4.80	6-month interbank	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Commercial paper 90 days	5.40	5.40	1-year interbank	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
3-month Treasury bill	4.99	4.99	10-year OAT	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
1-year Treasury bill	5.81	5.81							
2-year Treasury bill	6.75	6.75							
3-year Treasury bill	7.44	7.44							
5-year Treasury bill	7.44	7.44							
10-year Treasury bill	7.78	7.78							
30-year Treasury bond	7.99	7.99							
Merrill Lynch 30-year bond	4.24	4.24							

Forward Rates									
	30-day	60-day	90-day	180-day	360-day	540-day	720-day	900-day	1080-day
Canada dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Japanese yen	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Swiss franc	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

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MARKET DIARY

Dow Slides Again
Amid Rate Fears

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — U.S. stocks declined for a second straight day Friday as lingering concern about another rate increase by the Federal Reserve quashed optimism about strong third quarter earnings.

"Everyone's accepted the fact the Fed is going to increase the discount rate by at least 30 basis points," said Gil Knight of ASB Capital Management Inc.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 19.85 points to close at 3,891.30. About three stocks fell for every two that rose on the New York Stock Exchange. Volume totaled 309.43 million shares, down from 326.11 million on Thursday.

Continued concern about the dollar troubled the stock market, following the sharp blow dealt to the currency Thursday when Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen indicated that the United States had no plans to intervene to support it.

Adding to investors' worries was mounting evidence that money has been flowing out of stock mutual funds.

Three major stocks helped pull down the market: General Motors Corp., General Electric Co. and Aluminum Co. of America.

GM dropped 1% to 41%, extending its heavy loss on Thursday after the automaker reported disappointing third-quarter earnings. General Electric slipped 1% to 47%, while Alcoa fell 1% to 88%.

Until Thursday, stocks had been buoyed by better-than-expected earnings for many companies. But optimism evaporated after GM's poor report and its shares plunged.

Bonds steadied after their sharp drop Thursday. The yield on the 30-year bond dipped to 7.98 percent from 7.99.

Shares of companies developing laser systems used to treat vision disorders rallied after a Food and Drug Administration advisory panel recommended conditional approval of Summit Technology Inc.'s laser treatment to correct nearsightedness. Over-the-counter VIXX Inc. rose 2% to 13%.

(Bloomberg, AP)

Merger Fever Awakes
U.S. Railroad Industry

By Barnaby J. Feder

NEW YORK — These are busy times for mergers and acquisitions specialists in the railroad industry.

Union Pacific Corp. is trying to elbow its way into Burlington Northern Inc.'s plans to merge with Santa Fe Pacific Corp., Illinois Central Corp. is proposing to acquire Kansas City Southern Railway, and a steady stream of smaller consolidations is in the works.

In most other industries, the high level of merger activity would have arbitrageurs salivating. But railroad marriages often take years to win regulatory approval. Burlington Northern and Santa Fe, for example, expect clearance to merge in the spring of 1996.

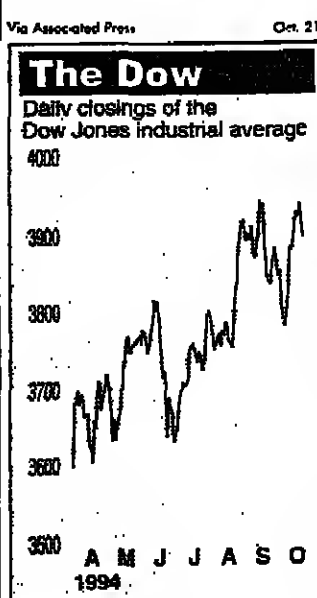
Speculators who like quick returns generally stay away from the sector, and the merger activity has done little to lift railroad stocks. So far this year the group is down 12.5 percent, apparently because of fears that rising interest rates portend an economic slowdown.

The Wall Street consensus, though, is that investors are too bullish. There may be recommendations out, and out a single analyst following the industry is recommending that the companies be sold, according to Zacks Investment Research Inc., which tracks Wall Street's views of different stocks.

Thomas Galvin, who follows the industry for C. J. Lawrence Deutsche Bank Securities, expects most railroad stocks to rise 20 percent to 25 percent over the next year to 18 months as investors start to recognize the basic improvement in the industry's competitive position.

The stocks have been short-sightedly lumped with the other cyclical groups that are vulnerable to fears that an economic recovery is nearing its peak, Mr. Galvin said.

"The whole group is undervalued," said Anthony Hatch, who follows railroads for PaineWebber. "The industry is in a truly rare situation where its biggest problems are all related to growth in volume."



Dow Jones Averages				
	Open	High	Low	Last
Indus	3891.04	3911.15	3883.90	3891.30
Trans	1507.46	1511.39	1500.21	1500.67
Util	179.80	180.87	178.00	179.67
Comp	1298.90	1302.39	1294.02	1295.46

Standard & Poor's Index			
	High	Low	Close
Industrials	555.32	551.68	552.62
Transp.	361.65	358.58	358.87
Utilities	150.45	149.70	150.64
Finance	43.14	42.84	42.92
SP 500	464.85	463.83	464.89
SP 100	432.46	429.92	430.97

NYSE Indexes			
	High	Low	Last
Composite	256.54	255.04	255.59
Industrials	222.54	221.64	222.30
Transp.	222.31	220.42	220.66
Utility	203.63	202.38	203.38

Finance	203.90	202.79	203.00
<hr/>			
NASDAQ Indexes			
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	High	Low	Last
Composite	264.59	263.74	264.09
Indus/Inf	276.45	272.88	276.45
Bank	243.44	241.59	242.95

Insurance	923.48	920.75	920.32
Finance	912.64	911.03	912.70
Transp.	715.09	711.15	711.15

AMEX Stock Index			
	High	Low	Last
	457.88	455.15	456.3e

Dow Jones Bond Averages	
	Close
20 Bonds	95.98
10 Utilities	90.91
10 Industrials	101.06

NYSE Diary

	Close	Pre
Advanced	846	
Declined	1272	10
Unchanged	782	6
Total Issues	2900	21
New Highs	20	
New Lows	119	

AMEX Diary

	Close	Pr
Advanced	240	
Declined	303	
Unchanged	266	
Total issues	809	
New Highs	11	
New Lows	32	

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Pr
Advanced	1486	1
Declined	1698	1
Unchanged	1927	1
Total issues	5111	5
New Highs	96	
New Lows	91	

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today
Aluminum, lb	6.787
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.24
Iron FOB, ton	213.00
Lead, lb	0.42
Silver, troy oz	5.335
Steel scrap, ton	127.00
Tin, lb	N.A.
Zinc, lb	0.5438

Deal With

EUROPEAN FUTURES				
Metals				
	Close	Ask	Previous	Ask
	Bid		Bid	
ALUMINUM (High Grade)				
Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1734.00	1735.00	1734.00	1735.00

Forward	1753.00	1753.50	1774.00	1775.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade)				
Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	2557.00	2557.00	2585.50	2586.50
Forward	2556.00	2557.00	2584.00	2584.50
LEAD				
Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	650.50	657.50	653.00	654.00
Forward	662.00	662.00	665.00	665.50
NICKEL				
Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	6075.00	6080.00	6115.00	6125.00

Forward	6985.00	6990.00	7020.00	7025.00
TIN				
Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	5515.00	5525.00	5560.00	5570.00
Forward	5605.00	5610.00	5640.00	5650.00
ZINC (Special High Grade)				
Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	10675.00	10680.00	10710.00	10720.00
Forward	10885.00	10890.00	10910.00	10915.00

Financial				
	High	Low	Close	Change
3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE)				
(\$10,000 - pts of 100 pct)				
Dec	93.51	93.45	93.50	+ 0.05
Mar	92.89	92.58	92.68	+ 0.01
Jun	92.09	91.98	92.08	- 0.01
Sep	91.44	91.55	91.65	- 0.01
Dec	91.33	91.28	91.22	- 0.01
Mar	91.00	90.97	91.00	- 0.01
Jun	90.99	90.97	90.99	- 0.01

Jun	90.89	90.81	90.83	-0.04
Sep	90.89	90.87	90.75	-0.12
Dec	90.89	90.89	90.89	-0.04
Mar	90.83	90.80	90.88	0.05
Jun	90.45	90.45	90.53	0.08
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	-0.02

Est. volume: 49,414 Open int.: 48,176.

3-MONTH EURODOLLARS (LIFFE)
\$1 million - pts of 100 pct

Dec	94.00	94.00	94.00	-0.01
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	93.57	-0.01
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	93.11	-0.01

3-Month	N.I.	N.I.	92.7	-0.01
Est. volume: 14 Open Int: 4261				
3-MONTH EUROMARKS (LIFFE)				
0.01 million - pfs of 100 pct				
Dec	94.86	94.76	94.79	-0.05
Mar	94.57	94.44	94.67	-0.01
Jun	94.17	94.03	94.08	-0.04
Sep	93.79	93.63	93.68	-0.01
Dec	93.44	93.28	93.32	-0.01
Mar	93.17	93.03	93.06	-0.01
Jun	92.95	92.83	92.86	-0.01
Sep	92.77	92.64	92.66	-0.01

Dec	92.60	92.35	92.38	-0.1
Nov	92.67	92.46	92.48	-0.1
Oct	92.57	92.36	92.36	-0.1
Sept	92.57	92.36	92.36	-0.1
Jun	92.57	92.16	92.10	-0.1

Est. volume: 148,327. Open Int.: 642,381.

3-MONTH FIBOR (MATIF)

FIS million - yrs of 100 pct				
Dec	94.24	94.77	94.19	-0.04
Nov	94.80	95.70	95.74	-0.04
Oct	94.39	95.81	95.83	-0.04
Sept	93.03	92.92	92.94	-0.04
Dec	92.72	92.60	92.61	-0.04
Nov	92.62	92.37	92.39	-0.04

Jun	92.26	92.16	92.10	— 0.
Jul	92.14	92.02	92.04	— 0.
Est. volume: 30,444. Open Int.: 189,480.				
LONG GILT (LIFFE)				
436,800 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct				
Dec	101.08	100.17	101.05	— 0.
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	100.06	— 0.
Est. volume: 72,146. Open Int.: 97,150.				
GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE)				
DM 250,800 - pts of 100 pct				
Dec	90.27	89.52	89.52	— 0.

Mar	09.02	88.85	89.09	-0.24
Est. volume: 183,023. Open Int.: 183,345				
10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF)				
FP56,000 - 175 of 100 pct				
Dec	110.51	110.06	110.40	-0.10
Mar	110.16	109.48	109.54	-0.06
Jun	109.38	108.70	108.56	-0.06
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	Unc
Est. volume: 214,641. Open Int.: 144,630				
Industrials				

Industrials				
	High	Low	Last	Settle
GASOIL IIPEI				
U.S. dollars per metric ton—lots of 100 tons				
Nov	155.25	151.80	151.00	151.50
Dec	156.75	152.50	152.50	152.90
Jan	158.00	154.25	154.50	154.50
Feb	158.25	155.00	155.25	155.25
Mar	158.50	155.25	155.25	155.25

Microsoft

member, Telekom said. The telecommunications giant, Deutsche Bundespost, is to become a joint-stock company under the name Deutsche Telekom AG in 1995. Telekom announced that it would acquire Mannesmann AG in buying a 20 percent

Corp., the third-largest loog-
r in the United States.
(AP, AFX)

U.S. FUTURE				
Via Associated Press				
Season High	Season Low	Open	High	Low
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Grains				
WHEAT (CBOT)	3.000	bu minimum	—	dollars per bu

4.18%	3.09	Dec 94	3.99	2.99%	3.9%
4.26%	3.27	Mar 95	4.09	4.10%	4.07
3.98%	3.10%	May 95	3.66%	3.68%	2.83
3.62%	3.11	July 95	3.52%	3.54	2.51%
3.65	2.51%	Dec 95	3.55%	3.54	3.58%
3.75	3.55	Dec 95	3.65%	3.65%	3.44
3.54%	3.39	Jul 94			3.4
Est. sales N.A. Thy's sales 17,170					
Thy's open int 75,307 us 23					
WHEAT (KIBOT) \$400 by minimum - dollars per bu					
4.23%	3.12%	Dec 94	4.06%	4.09	4.08%
4.27%	3.25	Mar 95	4.12%	4.12%	4.09%

1.03	2.21% Nov 95	1.90	1.9%	1.98%	1
1.64	1.18% Jul 95	1.58	3.60%	1.57%	1
1.77	1.29% Sep 95				1
1.89%	1.60% Dec 95				1
Est. sales	N.A.	Est. sales	5.50		
Thru's open int	37,415	of 126			
CORR (CORR)					
2.12%	1.13% Dec 95	2.17%	2.17%	2.14%	2
2.82%	2.23% Mar 95	2.28%	2.28%	2.25%	2
2.83	2.23% May 95	2.35%	2.37	2.34%	2
2.85%	2.25% Jul 95	2.42%	2.42%	2.40	2
2.78%	2.29	2.50	2.47	2.45%	2
2.63	2.35% Dec 95	2.51%	2.52	2.50%	2

1.58	2.50% Mar '94	1.58	2.58	2.57	2.12
2.65	2.55% Jul '95	2.64	2.64	2.63	2.12
Est. sales	N.A.	Thru's sales	44,458		
Thru's open int	245,614	up	3487		
SOYBEANS (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum - dollars per bu					
7.57 1/2	5.24% May '94	5.48 1/2	5.30	5.46	5.12
7.84	5.37% Jan '95	5.60 1/4	5.61 1/4	5.58	5.12
7.05	5.47% Mar '95	5.69 1/4	5.71 1/4	5.67 1/4	5.12
7.05 1/2	5.56 Mar '95	5.77 1/4	5.79	5.75 1/2	5.12
7.06 1/2	5.63% Jul '94	5.84 1/2	5.84 1/2	5.82	5.12
6.12	5.66% Jul '95	5.88	5.88	5.87 1/2	5.12
6.15	5.71 Sep '95	5.87	5.88 1/2	5.87 1/2	5.12

4.07%	3.70%	3.99%	3.97%	3.94%	4.14%
6.31	5.99%	6.07	6.07	6.04%	6.14
Est. sales	N.A.	Thru's. sales	\$3,206		
Thru's. open Int. 192,146 up 1125					
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT) 100 tons, dollars per ton					
297.00	160.30 Dec 94	144.70	144.80	163.60	163.60
707.50	151.50 Jan 95	145.90	145.90	164.90	164.90
707.50	164.00 Mar 95	148.94	148.94	168.00	168.00
207.80	167.60 May 95	171.80	171.00	171.00	171.00
206.94	170.70 Jul 95	175.30	175.30	174.80	174.80
182.60	172.00 Aug 95	177.00	177.00	176.60	176.60
142.70	173.30 Sep 90	170.80	174.00	178.20	178.20

181.00	175.80	Dec 95	180.00	180.00	180.00	181.00
182.00	174.50	Dec 95	182.20	182.50	182.20	181.00
Est. Japs	N.A.	Thurs. Japs				21.413
Thurs's open	91.321	off	306			
SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT) All. 800 lbs. - dollars per 100						
25.87	25.85	Aug 95	25.90	25.90	25.85	25.87
25.87	25.85	Aug 95	25.90	25.90	25.85	25.87
25.85	25.85	Aug 95	25.90	25.90	25.85	25.87
25.85	25.85	Aug 95	25.90	25.90	25.85	25.87
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25.85	25.85	Aug 95	25.90	25.90	25.85	25.87
25.85	25.85	Aug 95	25.90	25.90	25.85	25.87

23.85	22.80	Dec 95	23.80	23.94	23.75
Est. sales	N.A.	Thru's sales	25,000		
Thru's open	Int	83.346	up	1174	

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68.10	63.60 Apr 95	64.90	64.35	64.25	64.35
67.55	64.20 Oct 95	65.25	65.35	65.35	65.35
Est. sales 11,350 Thru's. sales 17,592					
Thru's open bid 66.494 up 312					
FEEDER CATTLE (COWS)					
50,000 lbs. - cows near					
01.35	70.95 Oct 94	72.87	72.00	72.68	72.68
88.00	71.75 Nov 95	74.30	74.48	74.15	74.15
80.95	71.40 Jan 95	73.87	74.20	73.87	74.07
80.25	70.35 Mar 95	72.27	72.47	72.20	72.20
76.10	70.10 Apr 95	71.75	71.90	71.65	71.75
76.30	69.80 May 95	71.35	71.45	71.30	71.30
73.05	69.80 Aug 95	71.20	71.40	71.10	71.10

70.25	69.60	Sept 90			70
Est. sales	1,233	Thru's sales	2,524		
Thru's opening	9,059	off 234			
HOGS (CME) 40,000 lbs. - cents per lb.					
49.75	26.97	Oct 94	30.65	31.40	30.50
50.50	33.07	Dec 94	32.65	32.75	29.80
50.80	35.65	Apr 95	34.66	34.65	34.15
49.80	34.10	Apr 95	34.78	34.80	34.25
47.50	47.57	Jun 95	42.35	42.35	41.82
45.70	41.60	Jul 95	42.15	42.15	41.07
43.40	41.15	Aug 95	41.65	41.65	41.30
40.50	38.20	Oct 95	38.95	38.95	38.25

41.25	39.00	Dec 95	39.40	39.45	39.35	39.35
Est. sales 1,694 Thu's sales 4,676						
Thu's open int 33,829 off 254						
PORK BELLIES (CHMR) 40,000 lbs. cents per lb.						
60.20	59.40	Feb 95	40.40	40.60	39.57	39.57
60.20	59.20	Mar 95	40.65	40.55	39.30	39.20
61.15	58.95	May 95	41.40	41.40	40.35	40.35
64.00	59.25	Jul 95	42.50	42.50	41.25	41.25
64.00	58.75	Aug 95	41.07		41.15	41.15
Est. sales 2,105 Thu's sales 2,461						
Thu's open int 10,197 off 340						

Food			
COFFEE C (NCE)	27,500	27,500	27,500
244.25	17.10 Dec '94	177.50	200.00 193.00
244.00	78.94 Apr '95	204.25	204.75 200.00
244.00	82.50 May '95	204.50	207.50 203.00
244.10	85.00 Jul '95	207.25	207.25 205.00
238.00	185.50 Sep '95	208.00	208.00 207.75
242.00	81.80 Dec '95	209.25	209.25 207.50
241.00	197.00 Mar '96		
Est. sales	5,261	Thru's sales	4,563
	33,344		415

SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NCSE)				112.00	112.00	112.00	112.00
12.86	9.17	Mar 95	12.81	12.84	12.67	12.81	12.81
12.85	10.57	May 05	13.78	12.81	12.69	12.81	12.81
13.75	10.57	Jul 95	12.66	12.67	12.59	12.81	12.81

Metals				
Open	High	Low	Close	
Comp	255.54	255.54	255.54	-0.15
Indus	255.54	255.54	255.54	-0.15
Corp	255.54	255.54	255.54	-0.15

	High	Low	Last	Settle	Ch'ge
Apr	156.75	155.50	156.75	153.50	-0.50
May	154.75	152.25	152.25	152.25	-0.75
June	154.50	151.50	151.50	151.50	-1.00
July	155.50	155.50	155.50	153.50	-1.00
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	153.25	-0.75

Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	154.25	-1.00
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	159.50	-1.00
Est. volume: 23,276. Open in 1 99/629					
BRENT CRUDE OIL (IPE)					
U.S. dollars per barrel-tons of 1,000 barrels					
Dec	16.63	16.22	16.28	16.26	-0.10
Jan	16.34	16.17	16.10	16.10	-0.10
Feb	16.45	16.13	16.15	16.15	-0.10
Mar	16.28	16.20	16.20	16.10	-0.10
Apr	16.19	16.19	16.19	16.09	-0.10

Friday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

[illegible]

Friday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

[illegible][illegible]

Table 3.4.4

هكذا آمنه لأصل

THE MONEY REPORT

FIRST COLUMN

At Least You Can Always Live In It

THE three most important factors in assessing a real estate investment are, by ancient tradition, location, location and location. But for international investors there are six other equally important criteria. The first three are taxation, taxation and taxation, then, also in triplicate, currency.

There is no doubt about it, once you move across international borders from the parochialism of one country, one currency, and one tax regime, you are liable to find yourself with a complex set of financial, fiscal and logistical problems. The solutions to these problems may be extremely lucrative, but the ineluctable conclusion is that you are going to have to actively manage your cross-border real estate assets.

It may seem too obvious to merit iteration, but paper assets do not require someone to keep the lawn trim. And added to the mundanities of keeping property in order, there is usually a tax problem, since international property taxes are even more heterogeneous than investment taxation.

But despite the irritating fact that international property investment requires conscientiousness, it has two great benefits. First, it is usually "geared" — in that investors borrow and make money on the loan. Second, even if everything (domestic market, currency, tax) goes wrong, you can always live in it.

M.B.

REITs Give Small Investors the Keys to Big-Time Property Markets

By Judith Rehak

Real-Estate Investing

Page 17
U.K. property funds
New York apartments
Dealing with the taxman

THE BIGGEST stake most Americans will ever have in real estate is their family home. But those who would like to play at being a real-estate mogul might consider investing in a REIT, or Real Estate Investment Trust.

The REIT is a fund-like U.S. vehicle in which investors pool their money, which a management corporation then uses to buy real estate, mortgages and other properties. Earnings, of which REITs must pay out 95 percent in shareholder dividends, come primarily from rent and mortgage payments. Buoyed by the recovering U.S. economy, the market in REITs has doubled in size to \$40 billion since the beginning of 1993.

REITs are listed on the major U.S. stock exchanges and traded like equities. Indeed, equity REITs, which own properties ranging from apartment complexes and hotels to shopping malls and office buildings, are the most popular type. Some of these invest in a variety of projects around the United States, while others are specialized, owning, for example, only apartment buildings in a specific state or even a certain city.

Performance-wise, REITs have posted healthy returns — an average annualized 14.23 percent over the three-year period ended September 30, according to the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts. The Standard & Poor's 500 stock index gained 9.15 percent over the same period.

REITs really began to attract attention earlier this year when their total return (price appreciation plus reinvested dividends) for the first half came in at 5.31 percent, as the S&P 500 lost 3.39 percent and rising interest rates hammered the U.S. bond market. But it looked as if the party might be over just as it had started,

as REIT prices in the third quarter were pummeled by a glut of new offerings. But many analysts and money managers say that the REIT market has now stabilized. And with many REITs trading near their 52-week lows, some see compelling reasons for investing in these real-estate vehicles.

"Relative to other investments, they look good," said Craig Litman of Litman & Gregory, a San Francisco-based investment adviser. "A lot of them are generating 6- to 7 percent dividends, just based on rental income. That's double the S&P 500 dividend of 2.86 percent. And as these properties start to appreciate, they'll look even better on a total-return basis."

But selecting a REIT involves assessing a complex mix of factors, such as widely varying local markets and economies. For example, shopping centers may be thriving in the Southwest, while industrial parks are a better bet in the Chicago area.

Another important factor is the financial structure of a REIT. Those that are heavily laden with debt can be at risk of going under if their market turns against them.

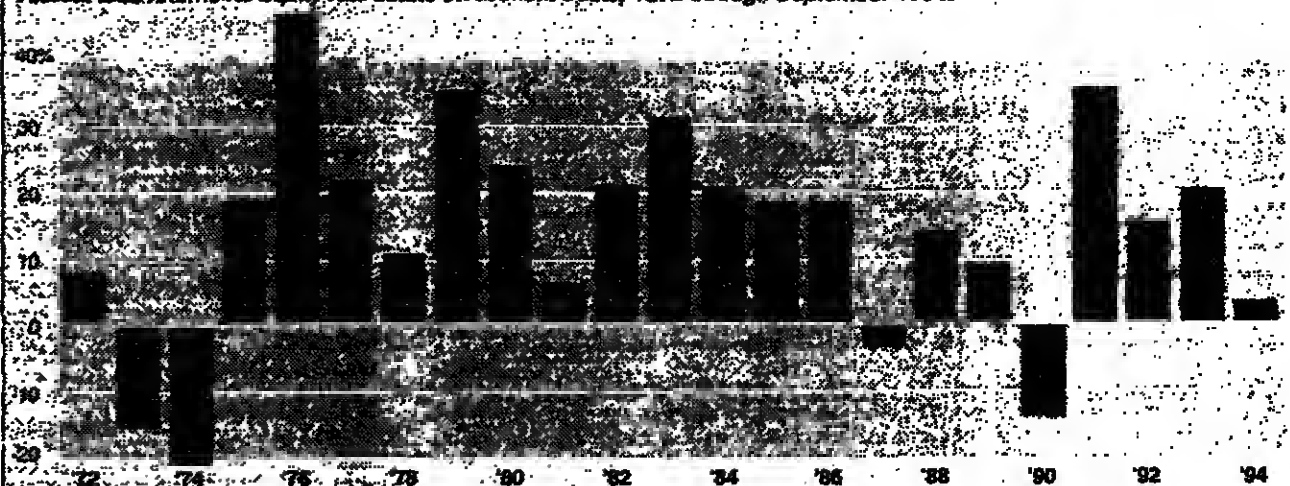
Louis Taylor, a real-estate analyst with Prudential Securities in New York, said that REITs focusing on apartment buildings in the Southern and Southwest states look attractive. "These markets are benefiting from migration from within and from outside the country," he said.

Mr. Taylor's top REIT pick is the Equity Residential Property Trust, which has a large chunk of its holdings in those regions.

Dean Sotter, portfolio manager of the

Investing in U.S. Real Estate

Annual total returns for equity real estate investment trusts, 1972 through September 1994.



Source: National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts.

\$125 million PRA Real Estate Securities Fund, a mutual fund that invests all of its assets in REITs, has also targeted the apartment market. He feels most optimistic about the Southeast and, specifically, Atlanta.

"It's a red-hot area right now," he said. "Building stopped for quite a while, and now demand is exceeding what's coming onstream. We expect that the market will tighten and that apartment owners will be able to raise rents."

Mr. Sotter said he also liked Post Properties, which he describes as a conservatively financed REIT and a brand name in Atlanta. Its shares are currently trading at around \$30, yielding 6 percent.

These analysts also warn, however, that it's easy to get burned in a market that can still be notoriously volatile.

"The office market is coming back, but you have to be selective," said Mr. Taylor. Downtown New York City is terrible, but Raleigh, North Carolina is doing fabulously. Unemployment is under 4 percent there, IBM is moving in, and there's not enough space to go around."

Mr. Taylor added that Highlands Properties, a REIT yielding 8.1 percent and a dominant player in Raleigh's office market, looked like a good buy.

But Mr. Sotter remains unconvinced about office REITs. "We don't have one in our portfolio," he said. "The cash flows are still too volatile and I feel there are better opportunities elsewhere."

One of Mr. Sotter's more offbeat favorites is ROC Communities, a Denver-based REIT that is buying up mobile-home parks. He said that the mobile-home park

business is very fragmented, much of it consisting of "mom and pop" operations, and is ripe for consolidation. "They haven't been efficiently run, and professional management can maximize earnings," he said.

Some money managers are tempering their bets on new REITs with positions in older REITs that have proven track records. Among the latter are Weingarten Realty Investors, which has been successful developing shopping centers in the Houston area, and United Dominion Realty Trust, which owns residential apartments along the Atlantic Coast.

The Money Report is edited by
Martin Baker

Dreaming of a Million-Dollar Home? In Many Cities, It Doesn't Amount to Much

What will \$1 million buy in residential real estate in various global capitals? A special Money Report survey compiled by Steven Brill, Kavita Daswani, Iain Jenkins, Ron Lay, Kevin Murphy, Judith Rehak and Robert C. Siner.

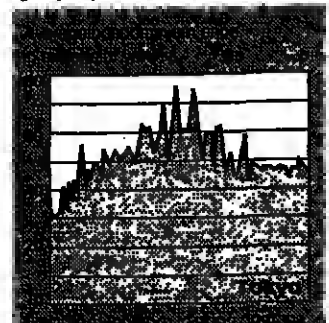
Tokyo

MILLION-DOLLAR properties are so run-of-the-mill in Tokyo that the Japanese have coined a word for them: *oku-shon*.

This is a combination of the Japanese word *oku*, which means 100 million, and the second syllable of mansion, which in Japanese-English refers to a modern apartment building made of steel and concrete, as opposed to wood used in traditional Japanese homes.

With the yen worth about one U.S. penny, 100 million yen is equal to about \$1 million. Unfortunately, 100 million yen doesn't go nearly as far as 100 million pennies — although it does buy considerably more than just a few years ago.

At the height of Japan's bubble economy at the end of the 1980s, \$1 million would buy an apartment of 150 square meters (1,614 square feet) in a good, but not prime location of Tokyo — Shimokitazawa, say, not Omote-Sando. The difference is



Source: S.G. Warburg

roughly equivalent to that between Wimbledon and Kensington in London, or the Upper West Side and Fifth Avenue in New York.

Today, following a 40 to 50 percent fall in land prices, \$1 million will buy a bigger and more centrally located apartment. But just how much bigger and better is uncertain: With so many owners sitting on paper losses, few are willing to sell at today's prices, so the market is very quiet.

"The market is below what's advertised, but for \$1.0 million you're still not going to get 200 square meters in Omote-Sando, only in the better lands of Setagaya-ku," said Tom Hill, an analyst at S.G. Warburg in Tokyo, referring to the upper middle-class ward on Tokyo's southwest side.

Four years ago, the average price of a condominium in Tokyo was 67 million yen, or about \$670,000 at today's exchange rate. Now, the average price has fallen to just below 50 million yen. That will buy a 90 square meter apartment about 45 minutes' commute from central Tokyo.

Even at today's lower prices, however, residential properties

in Tokyo appear to be priced out of proportion with those elsewhere — and, indeed, with local incomes.

New York

FOR a home seeker with \$1 million to spend, Manhattan's eclectic residential market can be all things to all people. Consider the following properties recently sold, or just listed on the market.

Last month, the Corcoran Group, a major New York realtor, sold two apartments in the \$1 million category. The first, a "classic" 8-room Park Avenue apartment in a pre-war building with high ceilings and fireplaces, went for \$990,000 to a "classic" client — an investment banker from Connecticut.

"It had a partial view of Central Park," said Barbara Corcoran, president of the agency, explaining a major determinant of the price. "If it had been a full view, it would have been \$1.4 million."

The second sale was in a sleek, modern apartment tower in the East 50s, overlooking the East River and the United Nations building. It was a six-room condominium and was snapped up for \$1.1 million by an Italian buyer.

Jan Hashey, who specializes in selling loft apartments in downtown Manhattan for the Ambrose-Mar Elin Realty Group, said she has just put a 7,000 square foot (644 square meters) loft on the market that is likely to sell for just under \$1 million. Her clients, she said, tend to be entertainment figures from the United States, Europe and Japan, although last year she sold four lofts to executives from the same New York investment bank after year-end bonuses were awarded.

Miss Hashey is currently showing a loft that originally belonged to a well-known American artist who put in numerous walls to section off the huge space. The subsequent owner, a European artist, then ripped all the new walls out, except for those around two marble bathrooms.

She's telling prospective buyers: "There are five egos in the world appropriate for this loft, and two have already owned it."

Los Angeles

IN most of the United States, the phrase "million dollar home" conjures up images of unattainable luxury and opulence. Each of these vastly different

pieces of real estate is priced at around \$1 million.

Nick Thomlinson, head of the Kensington office of Knight Frank & Rutley, the agent selling the Loodoo property says: "You can get a nice terrace house or flat in central London, but nothing very exciting for \$1 million."

Moreover, despite the substantial drop in prices, today's prototypical million-dollar home in the upscale west side of Los Angeles is of relatively modest proportions: three bedrooms and perhaps 3,500 square feet.

If you give up daily contact with the stars and take a short freeway drive to the affluent, though decidedly less-chic suburbs of Encino, Palms Verdes, or Pasadena, however, you can get more for your money. There, the \$1 million home would likely cover at least 4,500 square feet, and come equipped with five bedrooms, a pool, and maybe even a tennis court.

"It's a wonderful time to buy," said Fred Sands, President of Fred Sands Realtors in Beverly Hills. "Prices are depressed. You can buy a whole lot more for your money, and we're starting to see prices move up in certain areas."

Not all realtors in the region, of course, say that now is the time to buy a \$1 million home. Some feel that prices will fall even further before the market bottoms out. But many of those who do feel that prices have hit their nadir lament nonetheless that some buyers will still find value waiting.

Nancy Ross, an agent with the Joa Douglas Company, which specializes in the West Los Angeles area, said of a four-bedroom home in Beverly Hills priced at \$1 million: "It's cute and it's charming, but it's probably not a million-dollar home in the eyes of the rest of the world."

London

AFTEEN minute stroll from Harrods department store and a short tube ride from afternoon tea at the Ritz Hotel is Sheffield Terrace, a street in the heart of Kensington. A three-bedroom Victorian house at this sought-after address is currently up for sale.

A thousand miles away in Fife, Scotland, a 17th-century castle set in 50 acres (20 hectares) of rolling park land is also on the market. It has seven bedrooms and is close to the famous golf courses of St. Andrews.

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Hong Kong

STUNNING rises in values across the board have made owning a home in Hong Kong one of the world's best property investments.

But the steep appreciation in sale prices over the past few years leaves relatively slim pickings for those with a mere \$1 million to spend.

"Four car-parking spaces, that's about it in Mid-Levels," said Isabel Michie, residential director with First Pacific Davies, referring to an area favored by middle-class Hong Kong families and expatriates. Earlier this year, an unnamed buyer purchased a single Mid-Levels parking spot for 4 million Hong Kong dollars (\$518,000), a deal that oozed the madness of Hong Kong property prices.

Governor Chris Patten's pledge to take measures to lower real-estate prices triggered a 10 to 15 percent drop in the highest rents, falls of 5 percent

in prices and a withering of transaction figures in the weeks following the government's tough talk last spring.

But recent surveys have found that, after a few months of nervousness, prices are rebounding again.

Asking prices for homes, usually high-rise apartments measuring more than 1,500 square feet, fell by only 4.9 percent in the past three months to 7,800 Hong Kong dollars (slightly over \$1,000) per square foot.

That average price was still 41.8 percent higher than the same period one year ago, according to the Vigers-Knight Ridder monthly survey of local property prices.

In cramped Hong Kong, the average price for apartments of less than 1,500 square feet is 5,910 Hong Kong dollars (\$763) per square foot, which

means \$1 million buys a home of only about 1,300 square feet, a total floor space of just over 10 meters by 10 meters.

Smaller flats, those between 700 and 1,100 square feet, cost on average 5,015 Hong Kong dollars (about \$650) per square foot, and builders often cram three bedrooms, two bathrooms, a small kitchen and occasionally tiny servants' quarters into the space.

Washington D.C.

THE hand-painted entry welcomes family and friends into a home of sophisticated distinction, filled with luxurious details to ensure your comfort. A balcony-topped staircase leads from the library to the master suite.

So reads a brochure describing a luxury real-estate property in the Washington, D.C. area. If

you have \$1 million to spend on a home in this part of the United States, what can you get? Quite a bit, according to Cathie Gill, president of Cathie Gill Inc., one of the few realtors

that deal exclusively in the luxury end of market in the D.C. area. She explained that a "realistic" market has led to major price cuts in luxury homes in recent years, producing "fabulous" values, particularly in the most expensive properties.

What does quite a bit mean? Miss Gill says you would get a very big house — about 10,000 square feet. It would likely have "enormous" rooms, high ceilings, balconies, a huge master suite equipped with a Jacuzzi, and a state-of-the-art kitchen set for entertaining.

There usually would be an entertainment center and an exercise room, and often a climate-controlled wine cellar. The house would be energy-efficient, with zoned heat and air conditioning.

Everything about the house and grounds would be geared for minimum up-keep, from automatic sprinkler systems outside to central vacuum-cleaning system inside. It would include every labor-saving device available. In the District of Columbia, houses would tend to be older with marble floors. In Virginia, there might be stables.

Paris

YOU could do a lot worse with a spare \$1 million than to invest in Paris real estate, say analysts who note that residential sales in the French capital are at their lowest levels in five years.

Buyers with \$1 million to spend, add some, would be able to afford excellent properties in

the city's most posh areas — the 7th, 8th and 16th arrondissements — some of which would be as large as 160 square meters and have a large terrace to boot.

At a price of about \$1 million, said a spokesman for the Residence City agency, a 148-square-meter apartment with a terrace half that size and parking is currently for sale in Neuilly-sur-Seine, just over Paris's western border. The agency also recently sold a 140-square-meter apartment in a new building in the 16th for \$1 million.

But Marie-Claude François, a director of AAMC, a high-end Paris realtor, said that \$1 million still wouldn't buy anything with real charm.

"If a client wants to see the river, or be in the 7th, or have high-ceilinged, or a 17th century town-house, they will have to

settle for 100 square meters, nothing bigger," she said.

There are only about 100 sales a year in Paris of properties valued at more than \$1 million, estimates say. But one realtor said that even for that kind of money, a buyer would be hard-pressed to find something "truly extraordinary."

Apartment owners in Paris looking to sell their properties and turn a profit should hold on until the market improves, add

other analysts, as prices have fallen far in the past few years. While many real estate agents believe the residential market has stabilized and that prices will not fall any lower, any price increases, they say, will be pegged to overall economic improvement which, at present, still seems a ways off.

"It will be a very slow process before prices increase again," said Claude Partout of the Auguste-Thouard agency.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (f) - fortnightly (every two weeks); (m) - monthly.

d Investment PFM			r GT Technology Fund B Sh..S	67.56	MAVERICK (Cayman), [289] 949-7942	w Quantum Industrial ..S	107.50
d Concentra + ..DM	48.81		GT MANAGEMENT PLC 144 71 710 45 67)		m Maverick FundS	w Quantum Realty Trust...S	135.80
d Ltd Rantenford + ..DM	64.89		d G.T. Biotech/Health Fund .S	20.24	MCKINLEY CAPITAL PARTNERS, LTD	w Quantum UK Realty Fund.L	108.25
DORMED INTL MGMT SERVICES							

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN at (33-1) 46 37 21 33.

هذا عن الأصل

U.K. Property Funds Look to Recovery

Mr. Reid said he expects assets under management in the Barclays Unicorn Property fund to double to about £60 million (\$96 million) by the end of next year. The fund, which invests directly in British real-

Best Performing
Value of \$100 income reinvested
Over one year to Oct. 3:
CIBC-CEP Fidelity International
Fidelity Property View
Fidelity Property View
Norwich Property
SCEVALP
TFA Fidelity
Fidelity International
Fidelity International
SCEUROPE
Desperanda
DFA Foreign

Fund managers are also weighing the relative merits of commercial versus residential markets. Most agree that investments in commercial properties will continue to outperform those in residential properties this year.

Mr. Price said he doesn't expect substantial gains in the retail market because Britain's economic recovery has been based more on increased exports than on a rise in consumer spending.

Source: Arthur Andersen International.

Say that expatriate X sells his principal residence in North Carolina on December

For example, say that expatriate Y buys

Mr. Y's gain on the home sale may receive deferred taxation treatment, but the dollar gain he realizes on the repayment of the mortgage is taxable immediately — at rates up to 39.6 percent!

HEATHER TIMMS is a principal at Arthur Andersen International in Paris.

International Herald Tribune

The Greater Europe Growth Fund has a wide investment brief, but will initially concentrate on shares in the better-established, more liquid Euro-

Europay Offers New German Debit Card

***In next week's Money Report:
Commodities — are they the
growth asset class of the future?***

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Commodities — are they the
growth asset class of the future?***

"There's a tremendous amount of interest in that size.

Douglas Elliman, for example, has been showing an array of less-pricey apartments in addition to the seven-figure variety. Among its recent offerings are a two-bedroom co-op on

Fat year-end bonuses are often spent on luxury, co-op apartments. This year, however, said Miss Corcoran: "I expect there will be far fewer buyers from Wall Street."

—Judith Rehak

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I suppose it does now.

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SPORTS

Viking Defense
Stymies Packers

The Associated Press
MINNEAPOLIS — Warren Moon still has not found the end zone against the Green Bay Packers. But, this time, he didn't have to.

Minnesota's defense scored its fourth touchdown of the season on Thursday night and held the Packers to just 48 yards in the second half. Moon finally passed the Vikings to a tying field goal by Fuad Reveziz with 17 seconds left in regulation and the winning kick 4:26 into overtime for a 13-10 victory.

"They all don't have to be real pretty," said the Minnesota linebacker Jack Del Rio. "We did enough to win, that's the bottom line."

Thanks to the defense, Minnesota (5-2) salvaged a game it seemed destined to lose and kept the Packers (3-4) from getting back into the NFC Central race.

Time after time, the Vikings stuffed Green Bay, only to see their offense battered by the Packers' relentless pass rush.

Moon was 20-for-45 for 156 yards with two interceptions and had been sacked four times — twice by Sean Jones — when the Vikings took over at their 34 with 5:32 left in regulation, trailing by 10-7.

The offense had not been within 30 yards of the end zone, and had run just seven plays in Green Bay territory. But this time, Moon came through.

He completed 7 of 10 passes for 58 yards before running back Amp Lee was dropped for an 11-yard loss and the Vikings settled for Reveziz's first field goal, a 29-yarder that sent the game into overtime.

Moon was 4-for-5 for 57 yards on the first possession of the extra period, setting up Reveziz's 27-yarder.

"Oh, it was frustrating," Moon said of Green Bay's defensive pressure. "When you get that much heat, it makes you a little jittery at times, then you start to throw the ball a little quicker than you want to. But we held in there. That's what they pay me the big bucks to do."

Still, the Packers almost pulled even with Minnesota in the division race, and they nearly did it after losing their quarterback, Brett Favre, with a hip pointer in the first quarter.

Favre was injured less than six minutes into the game when he was hit from behind after throwing an interception.

Two plays later, he tried to force a pass into coverage, but James Harris, a defensive end, dropped into coverage and leaped for his first NFL interception.

Harris, who scored Minnesota's only touchdown on a 13-yard fumble return in the season-opening 16-10 loss to Green Bay, lumbered 25 yards



Sean Jones twice dropped Warren Moon, who was sacked four times, intercepted twice.

before Favre swatted the ball free. It bounced into the arms of the Vikings' Anthony Parker at the 23.

Parker, whose 44-yard interception return for a touchdown sparked a victory over the New York Giants, ran untouched for

the Vikings' 14th defensive touchdown in the last 35 regular-season games, best in the NFL.

Bobby Hurley's Renewal
Kings' Guard Puts Dark Road Behind Him

By Harvey Araton
New York Times Service

SACRAMENTO, California — The new house rental is only 10 minutes from Arco Arena. Most of the other players live at least a half-hour away. But Bobby Hurley wanted to reduce his driving time because, the truth is, there are moments when he doesn't much feel like getting behind the wheel of a car.

He always takes the freeway now, too, avoiding the flat, labyrinthian farmland roads that seem to stretch forever from the pastoral home of the Sacramento Kings. Hurley does not want to see the intersection of Del Paso and El Centro again, if he can help it.

He doesn't know or has chosen not to know those actual names. He calls the scene of his accident, the one that left him critically battered, face down in a water-filled ditch last Dec. 12, "That road."

Daniel Wieland, whose station wagon collided with Hurley's sports utility vehicle that night and who the police claimed was driving without his lights, is referred to, somewhat disdainfully, as "That guy."

The sports psychologist Hurley sees has told him he is better off without "that road" and "that guy" having any place in his life.

"It's just not good to bring out any of the feelings from the

accident, not good to have to relive the experience," said Hurley.

His 12 different injuries, ranging from collapsed lungs to broken ribs and resulting in eight hours of surgery, have been catalogued and chronicled. Hurley doesn't want to dwell on them anymore, or allow himself to be bitter over the bung jury that resulted from Wieland's recent trial on

To Hurley, whose ghostly pallor makes him resemble a character from a black-and-white Dracula movie, the sun seemed more enemy than friend. He squinted, frowned and found a seat on a curb in the shade.

He spent almost every day of last spring and summer in a gym, doing his prescribed physical therapy, working out with his father and high school coach at St. Anthony of Jersey City,

'He's gone from probably being a moment away from death to having a good chance of being a fine player in the NBA.'

Geoff Petrie, the Kings' general manager

charges of reckless driving. That was last season. That was survival. This is renewal.

Inside Arco Arena the other day, in the middle of a raucous scrimmage, there was Hurley dribbling the ball near the top of the key, looking into the eyes of another Sacramento guard named Randy Brown.

Just as Brown relaxed, thinking Hurley was going to pass the ball, Hurley darted right, stopped in his tracks, then surged left, into the lane, to the basket. Brown lost in his tangled \$200 basketball shoes.

For the record, Hurley's layup rolled off the rim. For the moment, no one cared.

"That's exactly what you look for," said Geoff Petrie, the Kings' new general manager, from behind the far basket. "With all you heard about the injuries to the knee, to the shoulder, you ask: 'Can he make the turn, to cross over?' Can he beat his man off the dribble?"

Somehow, and somewhat miraculously, say the doctors who treated Hurley, the answer is "yes." It is, of course, preseason, and Hurley is essentially repeating a rookie year that was falling considerably short of expectations. He is still only 6 feet, a stout but movable 160-plus pounds. He still has to prove he can consistently stick the jumper.

"He's gone from probably being a moment away from death to having a good chance of being a fine player in the NBA," said Petrie.

"Did I think he'd be here now?" said Gary St. Jean, the Kings' head coach, repeating the question. "Let me tell you what I was hoping for his guy as late as the summer. I hoped he could live a normal life, and that he could just dream of playing in the NBA again."

A half-hour after practice, Hurley strolled outside the arena, into the parking lot, where the cloudless sky, mild temperature and low humidity made even this sea of concrete feel like a fine slice of paradise.

Bobby Hurley Sr., or testing his healing shoulders and knees in summer-league competition.

"Four months ago, I got on a treadmill, got my heart rate up to 180, ran a 10-minute mile and was absolutely spent," said Bobby Hurley Jr. "That day, I said to myself, 'How am I going to run up and down the court in the NBA if I can't do better than a 10-minute mile?'"

The sports psychologist convinced him to not let the events of one bad day distort his view of the big picture. He pushed through setbacks, through depression. Funny how that works.

A year ago, one bad day, a few silly turnovers or blown jumpers, would crush his self-confidence for at least a week. He admits he didn't deserve to be the Kings' starting point guard last season. He realizes his rookie season was headed toward failure.

"I see it differently now," he said. "I feel more relaxed, more confident."

He is not just the famous point guard, the highly touted No. 1 draft pick from Duke, anymore. He is also from that dark night out on Del Paso and El Centro, fighting tremendous odds, greater odds than when he was a Jersey City runt who kept hearing he would never play big-time college ball, much less be a pro. Maybe this is more his style, proving doubters wrong.

"December 3, that's one I have circled," Hurley said, back on his feet in the Arco Arena parking lot. Almost a full year from the date of the accident, that is when Hurley will play in New Jersey, when the Kings visit the Nets. He knows that will be some night.

Walking toward his car, for the 10-minute ride on the freeway home, Hurley stole a moment from his grim, indoor struggle, and allowed himself a smile in the bright afternoon sun.

Jimmy Who? Cowboys Don't Miss Beat With Switzer at Helm

By Timothy W. Smith
New York Times Service

The Dallas Cowboys have disappointed a lot of people in the National Football League, people who expected them to fall apart.

Here was Barry Switzer entering the season as an outsider on the inside. In replacing Jimmy Johnson, Switzer faced a monumental task.

Johnson had fashioned this team, and this coaching staff, in his image. Both the coaches and the players were extremely loyal to Johnson. Some from both groups sneered when Switzer was named coach. Some sneered — even without knowing Switzer — just because Johnson did. There were early rumblings that the members of the coaching staff, most of whom Switzer retained, were sniping at each other.

But with six games down and 10 to go in the regular season, this team, and this staff, is hitting its stride.

Dallas is 5-1 and alone atop the National Football Conference East going into Sunday's game in Arizona against the Cardinals. Next are games at Cincinnati and at home against the New York Giants. Dallas could easily be 8-1 when its showdown in San Francisco arrives on Nov. 13. It is a familiar perch for the Cowboys.

A peek at their last performance, a 24-13 victory over the visiting Philadelphia Eagles last Sunday, showed that the Cowboys' staff is putting its players in excellent position to excel.

Ernie Zampese, the new offensive coordinator, has been keen and productive. The offense is clicking and, with this group, the best is likely to come.

On the defensive side, Butch Davis, in his second year, has proved his worth. He may be the most underrated ingredient in the Cowboys' success. He designs an aggressive style of defense, and he allows his players to go for the football, to swipe it, strip it, take

NFL MATCHUPS

chances and make big plays. Of course, it helps that his players have so much speed and so much talent.

Randall Cunningham observed after the Eagles' loss that the Dallas players are young and very close in age. He said that provided a special unity for them. In many instances, they think alike. They act alike. They are brash and confident. They talk trash. They deliver.

Now the Dallas coaching staff, especially the defensive staff, which orchestrates the league's No. 1-ranked defense, is following suit.

"This is our second year together as a group, our second year of working games and making calls and getting that experience," Davis said. "There is no substitute for that. Now we are more familiar with who contributes what to the staff, who to look for in certain situations for advice. We've meshed real well."

Toss in Switzer and his ability to let his coaches coach, to keep unity among his players, to keep unity among all, and the job he has done so far is nothing short of superlative. Switzer can schmooze and sweet-talk and tap dance with reporters and put out fires with the best of the coaches. He has always had that ability.

That he has been able to do it in Dallas under such extreme fire easily makes him an early front-runner for coach of the year.

Dallas (5-1) at Arizona (2-4): Troy Aikman has completed 65 percent of his passes in 14 of the last 16 games. Steve Beuerlein has thrown just 2 touchdown passes and 8 interceptions. Cowboys were head and shoulders above Cardinals two weeks ago when two teams played, and not much has changed since. Oddsmakers favor the Cowboys by 8½ points.

New York Giants (3-3) at Pittsburgh (4-2): Steelers lead NFL in rushing with 148.7 yards a game, but Barry Foster is out with knee injury and will be replaced by Byron (Bam) Morris. Giants' quarterback Dave Brown has thrown 7 interceptions in last three losses. Giants by 1.

Chicago (4-2) at Detroit (2-4): Barry Sanders' 5.2 yards per carry leads NFL. Bears have one of the worst run defenses in league. Quarterback Erik Kramer, out three games with shoulder injury as Steve Walsh guided Bears to

three victories, is back but rusty. Lions by 3½.

Cincinnati (0-6) at Cleveland (5-1): Bengals have scored just nine touchdowns this season. Browns have given up just three at home this year (1 rushing, 2 passing) and just 1 in three games. Their defense has allowed just 39 points during four-game winning streak, while Bengals' offensive line has allowed 21 sacks this season. Browns by 11.

L.A. Rams (3-4) at New Orleans (2-5): Quarterback Jim Everett will face his former team behind offensive line that has given up just six sacks this year. Saints' defense will get a load of Jerome Bettis, who rushed for 312 yards against New Orleans as rookie last year. But Rams have not scored more than 19 points in a game this season. Saints by 3½.

Seattle (3-3) at Kansas City (4-2): Seahawks have eight players with 1 or more interceptions. But Joe Montana found his magic touch again last Monday night, while the Seahawks are still looking for the formula they used so effectively the first couple of weeks of season. Chiefs by 6½.

Washington (1-6) at Indianapolis (3-4): Redskins' Henry Ellard leads NFL in receiving yards with 680 on 34 receptions. Colts' Marshall Faulk leads league in yards from scrimmage with 838. Redskins have been run through by Dallas (142 yards), Philadelphia (193) and Arizona (151). Colts by 7.

Atlanta (4-3) at L.A. Raiders (2-4): Falcons have potent passing attack that will challenge Raiders' secondary. Andre Rison's six receiving touchdowns tying him for first in NFL with Jerry Rice. Jeff Hostetler faces an opportunistic Falcons secondary that has 15 interceptions this season, and Raiders have scored on just 8 of 14 trips inside opponents' 20-yard line. Raiders by 5.

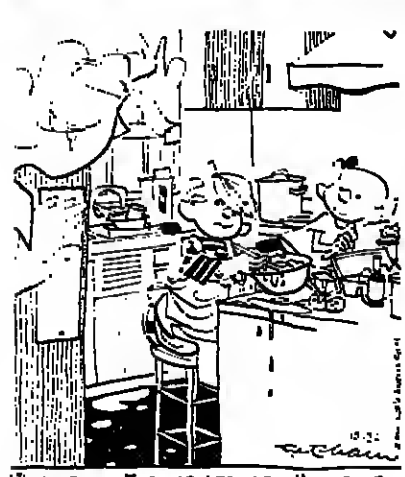
Denver (1-4) at San Diego (6-0): Stan Humphries' 8.38 yards a pass play is highest in league and his 1.3 interception percentage is lowest, while Leonard Russell's six rushing touchdowns tie him for AFC lead in season opener "between" these two teams. Denver led by 24-6 in second quarter and lost, 37-34. Chargers by 6½.

Tampa Bay (2-4) at San Francisco (5-2): Bucs' Craig Erickson has thrown just one interception this season, but 49ers lead league in scoring with 196 points. Steve Young and 49ers have got their act together. 49ers by 16.

Houston (1-5) at Philadelphia (4-2): Oilers have committed twice as many turnovers (12) as they have created (6). Eagles are tied for third in league in sacks with 19. Also, Eagles are one of two teams Houston has never beaten (the Giants are the other). Eagles by 11.

Open dates: Buffalo, Miami, New England, New York Jets.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I'M LEARNING JOEY HOW TO COOK. HE ALREADY MAKES A PRETTY GOOD ICE CUBE."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles. One word in each jumble is the same word as the word in the jumble below it.

SNODI

USIGE

MILIES

SHOPIN

Now arrange the jumbled letters to form the words. The words are: SNODI, USIGE, MILIES, SHOPIN.

ANSWER: SNODI, USIGE, MILIES, SHOPIN.

Yesterday's: JUMBLE, SNODI, USIGE, MILIES, SHOPIN.

Today's: JUMBLE, SNODI, USIGE, MILIES, SHOPIN.

Tomorrow's: JUMBLE, SNODI, USIGE, MILIES, SHOPIN.

After tomorrow's: JUMBLE, SNODI, USIGE, MILIES, SHOPIN.

Next day's: JUMBLE, SNODI, USIGE, MILIES, SHOPIN.

Day after tomorrow's: JUMBLE, SNODI, USIGE, MILIES, SHOPIN.

Two days after tomorrow's: JUMBLE, SNODI, USIGE, MILIES, SHOPIN.

Three days after tomorrow's: JUMBLE, SNODI, USIGE, MILIES, SHOPIN.

Four days after tomorrow's: JUMBLE, SNODI, USIGE, MILIES, SHOPIN.

Five days after tomorrow's: JUMBLE, SNODI, USIGE, MILIES, SHOPIN.

Six days after tomorrow's: JUMBLE, SNODI, USIGE, MILIES, SHOPIN.

Seven days after tomorrow's: JUMBLE, SNODI, USIGE, MILIES, SHOPIN.

Eight days after tomorrow's: JUMBLE, SNODI, USIGE, MILIES, SHOPIN.

Nine days after tomorrow's: JUMBLE, SNODI, USIGE, MILIES, SHOPIN.

Ten days after tomorrow's: JUMBLE, SNODI, USIGE, MILIES, SHOPIN.

Eleven days after tomorrow's: JUMBLE, SNODI, USIGE, MILIES, SHOPIN.

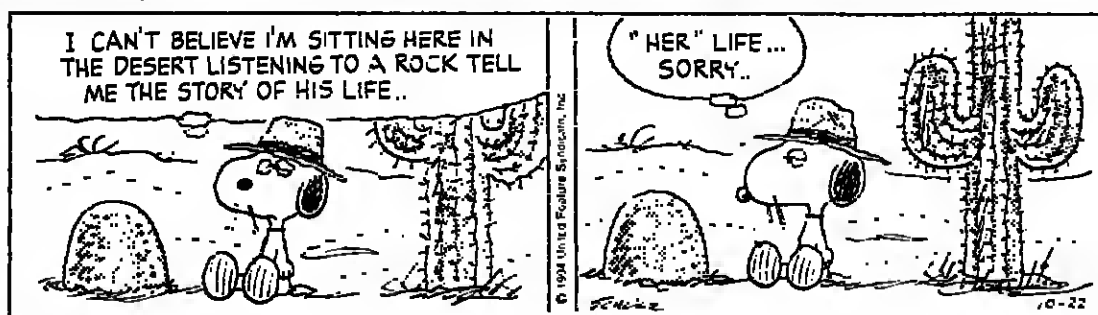
Twelve days after tomorrow's: JUMBLE, SNODI, USIGE, MILIES, SHOPIN.

Thirteen days after tomorrow's: JUMBLE, SNODI, USIGE, MILIES, SHOPIN.

Fourteen days after tomorrow's: JUMBLE, SNODI, USIGE, MILIES, SHOPIN.

Fifteen days after tomorrow's: JUMBLE, SNODI, USIGE, MILIES, SHOPIN.

PEANUTS



"I CAN'T BELIEVE I'M SITTING HERE IN THE DESERT LISTENING TO A ROCK TELL ME THE STORY OF HIS LIFE."

"HER" LIFE... SORRY...

"HER" LIFE... SORRY...

"HER" LIFE... SORRY...

"HER" LIFE... SORRY...

"HER" LIFE... SORRY...

"HER" LIFE... SORRY...

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"HER" LIFE... SORRY...

CALVIN AND HOBBES



"CALVIN, YOU LET ME BACK IN THE HOUSE THIS INSTANT!"

"DON'T WORRY, ROSALYN! THERE'S ONLY A 50% CHANCE OF RAIN TONIGHT! HA HA!"

"SHE'S TRYING TO OPEN THE DOWN STAIRS WINDOW."

"IT'S OK, I ALREADY LOCKED THEM."

"YOU OPEN UP THAT DOOR!"

"HEY ROZ! WHAT'S A YOUR PURSE? MIND IF I LOOK?"

"HEY ROZ! WHAT'S A YOUR PURSE? MIND IF I LOOK?"

"HEY ROZ! WHAT'S A YOUR PURSE? MIND IF I LOOK?"

"HEY ROZ! WHAT'S A YOUR PURSE? MIND IF I LOOK?"

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"HEY ROZ! WHAT'S A YOUR PURSE? MIND IF I LOOK?"

"HEY ROZ! WHAT'S A YOUR PURSE? MIND IF I LOOK?"

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مكتبة المصطفى

SPORTS

NHL Players Flock To the Old Frontier

The Associated Press
STOCKHOLM — With National Hockey League players continuing to return to Europe because of the lockout, Mats Sundin of the Toronto Maple Leafs has been cleared to play in Europe's top league.

The Canadian Press reported that the NHL is now planning a 76-game season.

Robert Reichel of the Calgary Flames, who became the second NHL player to rejoin the German Ice Hockey League, is to play for the Frankfurt Lions this weekend. Forward Josef Stumpel of the Boston Bruins returned earlier this week to his old club, the Cologne Sharks.

Several Czech players have returned home, and Stanislav Burdys, chairman of the Czech Ice Hockey Federation, said, "It's too bad that there are problems in North America but it would definitely be a plus for us to have players like (Jaromir) Jagr, (Martin) Straka and (Robert) Reichel in our league."

Straka, the Pittsburgh Penguins' first pick in the 1992 draft, is to play for his former team, HC Plzen, this weekend. Defenseman Frantisek Musil of the Calgary Flames should see action with Sparta Praha within the next few days.

Sundin was cleared to play in the Swedish League when all 24 players of the Djurgarden club voted in the Stockholm team during the lockout.

Sundin, who became the

NHL's first European top draft pick in 1989, said, "It's going to be a lot of fun, especially since all players support me. That was the most important thing."

But goalie Tommy Soderstrom of the New York Islanders turned down an offer from Djurgarden.

"I don't like the idea of having NHL players in Sweden," Soderstrom said. "It's unfair to a team that can't sign NHLers."

Defensemen Tommy Albelin (New Jersey) and Arto Blomsten (Winnipeg) and forwards Mariusz Czerkawski (Boston) and Johan Garpenlov (San Jose) have expressed interest in playing. But Djurgarden officials, citing high insurance fees, said they do not expect to sign them.

Vasteras, another team, voted unanimously in favor of the proposal Tuesday. Vasteras hopes to sign Detroit Red Wings defenseman Nicklas Lidstrom, who returned to Sweden on Wednesday.

Quebec Nordiques rookie Peter Forsberg hoped to get the go-ahead from his old Swedish team MoDo this week.

He returned to Sweden more than two weeks ago.

In Finland, Chicago's Christian Ruutu, who was playing for Helsinki IFK, was hit in the face by a stick six minutes into the game against the Jokerit team of Los Angeles' Jari Kurri and Winnipeg's Teemu Selanne. Ruutu lost three teeth and needed more than 10 stitches.



Bernhard Langer in Bohemia: A cap, sweater and shivers.

It's Peaceful, if Not Sunny, in Golf

Frost, for Second Day, Curtails Czech Open

Reuters

MARIANSKE LAZNE, Czech Republic — Gordon Brand Jr. led the field Friday when darkness again halted play in the Czech Open, and officials had changed their minds on the duration of the tournament.

Forty-four players had not completed their second rounds, but the tournament director, David Probyn, said there would indeed be four rounds played, as originally scheduled.

After first announcing that there would be only three rounds, Probyn said the second round would be completed Saturday morning, but only the leading 50 and ties would make the cut.

Then there will be a shotgun-start third round, with a fourth round on Sunday.

Weather permitting.

Frost again delayed the start of play, for more than two hours, with half the field still waiting to complete the first round. That round was reduced to 15 holes on Thursday because three greens were unplayable.

Brand, who said Friday was warmer, still had three holes left on his second round, which also was being played over 15 holes. He was six under par.

Frank Nobilo had completed his second round in 59 for a total of 113, five under par, while Sam Torrance, suffering from tonsillitis, fell back to four under after playing 11 holes in one over par.

U.S. Open champion Ernie Els said in Johannesburg that he will cut back on his globetrotting next year to focus on playing the U.S. Tour. Els said he only planned to play in a few European events, including the British Open.

Fog Delays the Start of Solheim Cup

By Larry Dorman

New York Times Service

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Virginia — Here at the Greenbrier, the regal resort set amid the fall splendor of the Allegheny Mountains, there is almost nothing you can't get.

Unlimited golf (although, The Associated Press reported, the first tee shot in the Solheim Cup was hit 40 minutes late Friday because of a fog covering the course). Herbal body wraps. Exfoliation.

Sam Snead and his dog sometimes hang out in the pro shop, and Sam will give you a tip for a price.

A mass Confederate grave lies near the Hilltop tennis courts. The curious can even squeeze information from locals about the top-secret nuclear fallout bunker built under the hotel in the 1960s to house members of Congress in the event of an attack.

But with all of this, something is missing. At this haunted old spot that traces its history to Civil War times, something is missing from the Solheim Cup. There is no animosity. There are no disputes, even minor ones, among the female golfers on the teams from Europe and the United States. There is no controversy, no nationalism, no xenophobia.

Why, before the opening ceremony Thursday, the European captain Mickey Walker swept through the news media center and scooped up 10 miniature U.S. flags for her players to wear on the fronts of their blazers. The U.S. team captain JoAnne Carner had dinner with five of the European players. Whither nationalism?

"I think there is a really good feeling between the teams this week," Walker said, "and I can't really explain why."

Maybe it has something to do with the gentility of the setting, or soothing dips in the sulphur springs.

For whatever reason, there was nothing but sweetness and light leading up to the competition, which began with the alternate shot foursomes matches.

Unlike two years ago at Dalmahoy in Scotland, where a published remark by Beth Daniel led to tabloid newspaper warfare, much bad blood and an inspired victory by a riled-up European team, the third playing of the Solheim Cup definitely did not begin as a civil war. A civil war, perhaps.

"These two teams are fairly even," said Daniel, who still contends she was misquoted in the article that led to the Dalmahoy flap. In that story, which ran in Golf Digest, Daniel was quoted as saying that there were two European players who could play on the U.S. Solheim squad while any player on the U.S. team could improve the European side.

On paper, the United States fields a stronger, deeper team than the European side. That also was true in 1992, when Europe took a 2½-1½ lead on the first day and never trailed on the way to a 11½-6½ victory. But this year the U.S. team has the added advantage of being able to use all 10 players each day under an expanded format. This would give the Europeans cause to complain, if they were so inclined. They are not.

"There has been no negative stuff at all," said Laura Davies. "There has been no nasty stuff. If you do that, you set yourself up for more of the same. We've had a few little jokes with the Americans. The main thing is that we tell them not to touch our cup."

That's as pointed as it got. That could change once the competition heated up, but, for a day at least, there was no bunker mentality in either of the camps.

SCOREBOARD

CRICKET

SECOND INTERNATIONAL TEST
Zimbabwe vs. Sri Lanka
Princes, Sri Lanka
Zimbabwe first innings: 47-8
(overnight 23-4)

BASKETBALL

NBA Preseason

Thursday's Games
Portland 121, Boston 116
New Jersey 117, Detroit 112
Dallas 103, Indiana 91
San Antonio 125, Milwaukee 109

TENNIS

LYON OPEN
Quarterfinals
Marc Rosset (Switzerland) def. Wayne Ferreira (South Africa), 7-6 (7-5), 7-6 (7-5)
Andre Chausovet (Russia) def. Yevgeny Kafelnikov (Russia), 5-7, 7-6 (7-5), 6-3
Courtney (U.S.) def. Lionel Ruffo (France), 6-4, 7-6 (7-5)

CA TROPHY

In Vegas
Goran Ivanisevic (Croatia) def. Arne Thomas (Germany), 6-2, 7-6 (7-5), 7-6 (7-5)
Thomas Muster (Austria) def. Petr Korda (Czech Republic), 7-6 (7-5), 6-4
Michael Stich (Germany) def. Jon Stemerink (Netherlands), 6-4, 7-6 (7-5)

SALEM OPEN

Quarterfinals
Michael Chang (U.S.) def. Alexander Motreanu (Romania), 6-2, 6-3
Svenethel Albert (Canada) def. David Adams (Australia) def. Tomas Nijdahl

SIDELINES

UNLV's Latest: It's Grgurich, Again

LAS VEGAS (LAT) — Nevada Las Vegas doesn't have a patent on big-time college-basketball controversy, it only seems that way.

The chaotic events of the last two weeks were seemingly capped Thursday night when UNLV reversed itself and offered former assistant Tim Grgurich a three-year contract to succeed the recently ousted Rolfe Massimini as coach. Grgurich, a Seattle SuperSonics assistant who believed he had a deal with UNLV officials Wednesday only to have it taken off the table, will accept the job, sources close to the negotiations said.

Confirmation of the offer came less than 24 hours after Athletic Director Jim Weaver resigned and UNLV's interim president, Kenny Guinn, said negotiations with Grgurich had ended.

TRANSFERS

BASEBALL
CLEVELAND — Signed John Hart, general manager, to a 5-year contract extension.
MILWAUKEE — Exercised 1995 option on the contract of Ricky Bones, pitcher.
OAKLAND — Declined to exercise his 1995 contract option on Dennis Eckersley, pitcher.
Declined to offer salary arbitration to Bob Welch, pitcher, making him eligible for free agency.

TORONTO — Declined to offer salary arbitration to Danny Cox and Dave Stewart, pitchers, and Dick Schofield, shortstop, making them eligible for free agency.

Mondesi Gives Dodgers 3 Straight Rookie Awards

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Only a few years ago, the Los Angeles Dodgers' farm system was being heavily criticized. Now, it's being praised.

Outfielder Raul Mondesi unanimously won the National League's rookie of the year award Thursday, the third straight Los Angeles winner of an honor the Dodgers have dominated since its inception.

"I want to say thank you to my teammates," Mondesi said from his home in the Dominican Republic. "They tell me, 'You've got to play hard because you've got a chance to win rookie of the year.' I played hard every day, that's why I won."

The Dodgers have had the NL's top rookie 14 times since Jackie Robinson — for whom the plaque is now named — won the initial award in 1947 with Brooklyn. No other NL team has won more than six.

Mondesi, who batted .306 and led major league outfielders with 16 assists, was the NL's seventh unanimous winner.

Catcher Mike Piazza also was last year's "Dodgers' first baseman, Eric Karpis, won in a closer vote in 1992.

Mondesi, 23, received all 28 first-place votes in balloting by the Baseball Writers Association of America and finished with 140 points. Houston reliever John Hudek was runner-up with eight second-place votes and 27 points and Atlanta outfielder Ryan Kleso was third with six second-place votes and 25 points.

Mondesi had 16 home runs, 56 RBIs and 11 stolen bases in the season that was bailed Aug. 12 by the players' strike. He also hit 27 doubles and eight triples and scored 63 runs.

"Everybody knows I put up good numbers," he said. "I've got to take it like that. I don't worry about not playing 162 games."

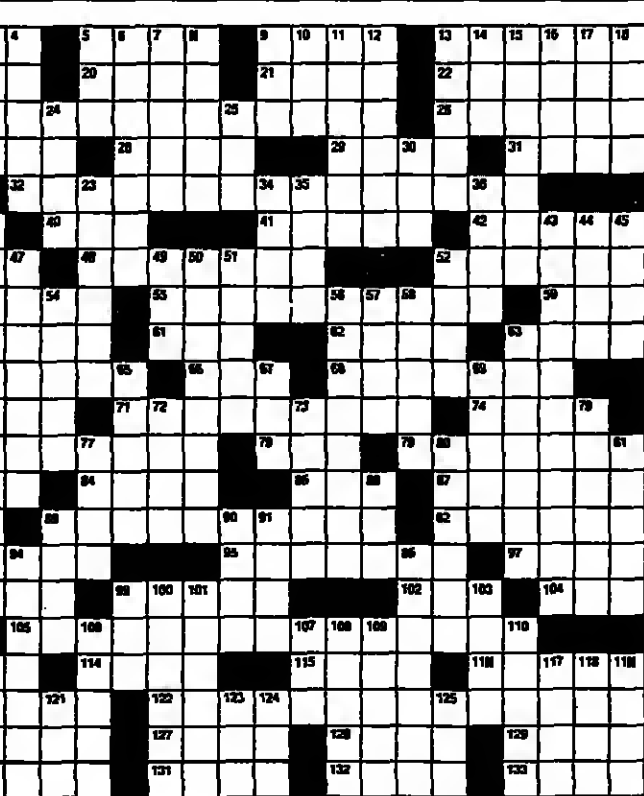
Chicago pitcher Steve Trachsel was fourth in the voting, with Montreal first baseman Cliff Floyd and San Diego pitcher Joey Hamilton tying for fifth.

WHAT'S "AILING" YOU? by Cathy Millhauser

- ACROSS**
- 60's teens
 - Bit of kelp, e.g.
 - Italian wine city
 - Pioneering hypnotist
 - Drop
 - Where the kip is currency
 - Roll up
 - Run out
 - Like many a palindromic
 - Goad
 - Haughty look
 - Body passage
 - Horned vipers
 - Deutschland song
 - Transporting white envelopes?
 - Caricatured Brown
 - Witticism
 - Mitigates
 - Erstwhile catalogue
 - Opposed, in oaters
 - 48 Farm alarm
 - 52 Kind of rummel
 - 53 Dextrone
 - 55 Ill effect of some rock?
 - 59 Long Island Sound city
 - 60 Nightclub
 - 61 Dummy
 - 62 Sloger Tennille
 - 63 Dappled
 - 64 Soaring
 - 66 Mediterranean, e.g.
 - 68 Hits the hay
 - 70 Chemical endings
 - 71 Gold mine for brew lovers?
 - 74 Author Umberto et al.
 - 76 Imagine
 - 78 C.B.'s "bear"
 - 79 Porky Pig's girlfriend
 - 82 Stage doings
 - 84 Eighteenth-century Chinese poet
 - 85 East Lansing sch.

- DOWN**
- Liverwort kin
 - Arabian land
 - Joint
 - Beef on the hoof
 - Garnet under a shawl
 - Lambaste
 - Convicted crime boss John
 - Pale
 - Mil, post
 - Latin possessive
 - "The Crucible" happenings
 - "Maybe"
 - Bright group
 - River of Somersetshire
 - Bec participant
 - The south of France
 - Perry's creator
 - Saxophone, e.g.
 - 87 Beauty parlor procedures
 - 88 Showy wrap
 - 89 Result of too much filing by the manicurist?
 - 92 Where the bees are
 - 93 A Dionne
 - 95 Some smiths
 - 97 Leeds's river
 - 98 Low-lying areas
 - 99 Expanse
 - 102 Brit. lexicon
 - 104 Classicist's sub.
 - 105 Direction to the special effects guy?
 - 111 Deposit
 - 114 "Good Luck, Miss Wyckoff" writer
 - 115 Appeal
 - 116 Wonderland cake message
 - 120 Nitrogen compounds
 - 122 These may have been given to Ishmael?
 - 126 Kind of wheel
 - 127 Cartoonist Peter
 - 128 King's address
 - 129 Rombaud of cookbook fame
 - 130 Drops of water, e.g.
 - 131 It's "east" of Toledo
 - 132 Chuck
 - 133 Australian hoppers

- ACROSS**
- Recipient of a beating
 - Physics unit
 - Canadian chiefs
 - Sewer worker of 50's TV
 - Eponymous British Bobby
 - Swiss river
 - Danish writer
 - Dinners
 - Snows
 - Light
 - Play an amorous detective?
 - Where the criminal seaman ended up?
 - Martha of "Hellzapoppin"
 - Inuit conveyance
 - Some fishermen
 - C.I.A., once
 - Indecent
 - Saved for future viewing
 - Third-century date
 - 54 Emerge
 - 56 Secures with seat belts
 - 57 Broke clouds
 - 58 Successful
 - 59 Caesar's money
 - 63 Range
 - 67 Fox sitcom
 - 69 Put a new point on
 - 72 Artist's workspace
 - 73 Non-italic
 - 75 Notched range
 - 77 Fed in
 - 80 Slip remover
 - 81 To date
 - 82 Slumbering
 - 83 Robin Cook book
 - 86 Little Suffia
 - 89 Actress Vima
 - 90 Print indelibly
 - 91 Actress Talbot
 - 94 Map explanations
 - 96 Gadabouts
 - 99 Lacrosse squad
 - 100 Jamaican music
 - 101 Muslim moguls
 - 103 Viet preceder
 - 106 They hold tight



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Solution to Puzzle of Oct. 15-16

ACROSS
1. Emerge
2. Secures with seat belts
3. Broke clouds
4. Successful
5. Caesar's money
6. Range
7. Fox sitcom
8. Put a new point on
9. Artist's workspace
10. Non-italic
11. Notched range
12. Fed in
13. Slip remover
14. To date
15. Slumbering
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18. Actress Vima
19. Print indelibly
20. Actress Talbot
21. Map explanations
22. Gadabouts
23. Lacrosse squad
24. Jamaican music
25. Muslim moguls
26. Viet preceder
27. They hold tight

THE IHT/DELTA AIR LINES DESTINATIONS COMPETITION

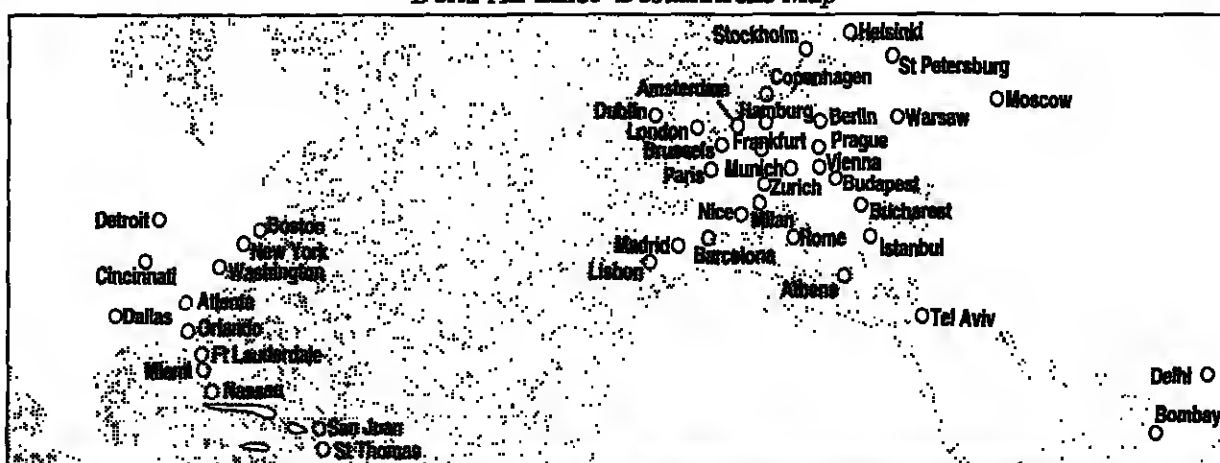
HERE'S HOW TO ENTER.

Test your travel knowledge! Each day for 18 consecutive days, a clue describing a city to which Delta Air Lines flies will be published. Using Delta's Map, fill in the name of the city correctly for at least 12 of the 18 days and qualify to win.

Once you have at least 12 correct answers, put them in an envelope and send them to us with the completed coupon below.

Winners will be selected from an official drawing. The first 10 entries drawn with the correct responses will be the winners.

Delta Air Lines' Destinations Map



RULES AND REGULATIONS

- Airline tickets are non-transferable and seats subject to availability.
- Travel must be completed by December 31st, 1995.
- Cutoff date is postmarked no later than November 7th, 1994.
- Valid only where legal. No purchase necessary.
- Entries will not be accepted from staff and families of the IHT newspaper, Delta Air Lines, their agents and subsidiaries.
- No correspondence will be entered into. Proof of postage will not be accepted as proof of receipt.
- No cash alternative to prizes.
- Winners will be drawn on November 15th and published thereafter in the newspaper.
- On all matters, the editor's decision is final.
- The editor reserves the right in his absolute discretion to disqualify any entry, competitor or nominee, or to waive any rules in the event of circumstances outside our control arising which, in his opinion, make it desirable to cancel the competition at any stage.

YOUR RESPONSE:

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NAME _____

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Herald Tribune

DELTA AIR LINES

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DAVE BARRY

Election-Day Issues

Miami — Pay attention voters, because we are approaching Election Day, the day when you, in a glorious affirmation of the democratic process, will exercise your precious constitutional right to elect some goober to Congress.

But before you vote, you should familiarize yourself with the issues. This year there are four of them:

1. **HEALTH CARE:** This issue got started when the Clinton administration (motto: "Tomorrow We Will Have a Different Motto") stayed up for 168 straight nights and produced a massive and extremely detailed National Health Care Plan.

This plan did fine until people actually read it, at which point it ran into big trouble, especially with the Republicans, who strongly oppose government intrusion into private citizens' lives unless they thought of it first. So after many months of debate and modification, Congress has whittled the National Health Care Plan down to a one-page graph nonbinding resolution urging everybody to floss. This resolution would not take effect until the year 2006. Bob Dole is still against it.

2. **CRIME:** I am pleased to report that crime is no longer an issue. This is because Congress, after much huffing, finally passed a Crime Bill, which goes directly to the root cause of the crime problem, which turns out to be the same as the root cause of every other problem that the federal government decides to tackle, namely: The federal government was not spending enough money on it. The Crime Bill will rectify this problem by requiring the government to spend \$30 billion, to be supplied by concerned law-abiding taxpayers such as yourself. I don't know exactly how the government plans to spend this money, but I do have a propos-

al. As I see it, the basic crime problem is that violent criminals are running around whacking us innocent people over the head. Why are they doing this? BECAUSE THEY WANT OUR MONEY.

So let's say there are 3 million violent criminals running loose. Thanks to the Crime Bill, the federal government is now in a position to give every one of them \$10,000 of our money, thereby eliminating the need for them to whack our heads.

3. **FOREIGN POLICY:** For a description of our foreign policy for today, please call 1-800-WAVER.

4. **THE BASEBALL STRIKE:** As you surely know, the baseball season was canceled, a development that, to judge from the many anguished newspaper columns written about it, was the worst tragedy to occur in this nation since the Civil War.

I say it's time for the federal government to step in and resolve this thing. Here's the situation: There are 700 players and 28 owners, and they are all, at heart, deeply concerned about the future of the national pastime, by which I mean money. So all Congress has to do is you are going to wonder why you didn't think of this first — PASS ANOTHER CRIME BILL. This would provide another \$30 billion, which would be enough to give every single player and owner approximately \$41 million, plus of course the \$10,000 bonus for those players or owners who are also violent criminals.

The important thing is to do SOMETHING, because that's why we have a government, and that's why you, the voter, must exercise your semiprecious right, this Election Day, to cast a ballot.

And while you're at it, cast one for me.

Knight-Ridder Newspapers

The New City Park: A Pathway Instead of a Place

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Public parks tell a lot about our history — the parks in London that were formerly royal land and that bring the country to the city, New York's Central Park designed as an enclave to keep the city from encroaching on an invented country, Paris parks that are made to be admired and walked through but don't, for heaven's sake, sit on the grass.

"The French park is a promenade rather than a place to be in. The American park had the intention of

MARY BLUMER

being a democratic park, a bastion. London parks were socially more restricted and spatially more open," says Diana Balmori, a leading landscape designer who works only on public projects.

In today's fragmented cities, she sees new parks as linking neighborhoods and amenities; linear parks is the term she prefers, relatively modest-sized links "where the division between nature and human creation, between city and country, can be bridged rather than sanctioned."

Balmori, who heads her own firm in New Haven and teaches at Yale, was in Paris for a conference on "Parks and Their Cities" at the American Center. Her own practice has taken her as far afield as Kuala Lumpur, Tokyo and Mexico City, and in Spain she is working on a plan to connect Bilbao's 19th-century park with a linear river walk in a part of the city that has been emptied by moving the old port.

In the United States, she is working on linear parks in Minneapolis and Baltimore. The Loring Park project in Minneapolis involves redrawing the city's central park and laying out a linear park going through it — a cycling or walking trail — that connects the old park to the rest of the city.

Baltimore's Gwynn's Falls Trail will be 14 miles (23 kilometers) long, starting at a height of about 600 feet (180 meters) and going down to sea level at the bay. It involves 20 different neighborhoods, many with their own community gardens, will connect such facilities as railroads and

museums, and follows a stream that runs through the city and at the present time gets everything imaginable, and unimaginable, dumped in it. "Regaining the health of the stream is part of regaining the health of the whole environment," Balmori says.

The idea is to transform the notion of the city park. "Urban parks were essentially central parks. Now we are seeing urban parks as connectors between city and country, nature and culture, between peoples of different origins and culture, ages and sex." To her, a park is an idea and not an object, the idea being for a good society, the linear park its blueprint.

As the discussion of public space becomes increasingly important at every level, Balmori sees linear parks as modest spaces adapted to neighborhood use. "In different neighborhoods additional things can take place that suit the neighborhood's needs — a space for small children or for senior citizens or for community events. The richness comes from placing it in an existing urban space through which it goes taking the colors, chameleon-like, from the places it passes."

Born in Spain, Balmori grew up in Argentina where her father was studying Indian languages. From her English mother she inherited a taste for gardening; from her years in the United States she developed a dislike for the ecologically unsound American lawn, the subject of a book she co-authored that underlined the uniquely American reverence for the suburban lawn (58 million Americans tend 20 million acres of lawn, spending \$25 billion annually in maintenance alone).

"The American lawn is such an icon," Balmori says. The book, "Redesigning the American Lawn," suggests ways to transform manicured lawns into shaggy meadows, bird and insect sanctuaries, small forests, wildflower gardens and other natural forms. "It seemed important so that ecology doesn't just become something that ecologists do."

With the new emphasis on ecology, to what degree have urban parks and landscape design itself become



Diana Balmori: Bridging city and country.

merely one of its subheadings?

"In one sense not enough in that there isn't enough training in ecology to transform landscape. In the other sense too much in that interpreting landscape design as ecological engineering is worthless. What landscape design has to be able to do is give form to create spaces that make people feel well when they are in them. Spaces that revitalize people. If you are just doing ecology you may as

well leave it to the ecologists."

Balmori's vision is not confined to books and vistas. In another book, "Transitory Gardens, Uprooted Lives," with the photographer Margaret Morton she made a moving and respectful study of the gardens of urban squatters and the homeless. "To me it was something left over from graduate school where I was working on a medieval document from Spain that explained that out-

side the city's walls there were gardens of people who had nothing, nowhere to live. But there was no description, there were only descriptions of gardens that were inside the city walls."

Linear parks include the excluded, poor as well as rich neighborhoods, bringing urban space into the focus of present-day realities. These realities include the arguments of public authorities that parks lead to nothing but expense and an increase in crime.

"Local authorities do say that but the demand from citizens' groups is so overwhelming that they very reluctantly go along."

Statistics on park crimes are unreliable, Balmori says, because few studies separate the park itself from the neighborhood around it. "But if you compare an area of park vis-à-vis the neighborhood that surrounds it, there are fewer crimes in the park than in the neighborhood." She agrees with the suggestion of Frederick Law Olmsted, creator of New York's Central Park, that it is better to close up parks at night than to light them and give an illusion of safety but does not think this necessary in linear parks.

"These things are 25 to 100 feet wide, maximum, so it's a very narrow piece of land, a very modest piece of land, and I think there's less likelihood of things happening because it's like a promenade, people are going to walk or bike. It returns to America the possibility of going from one place to another, it's like a transportation corridor, so it's not like a park in which people are there because it's their destination."

Street furniture, planting and lighting must all be rethought for linear parks. The urban park, Balmori argues, is going to be more important in the future, not less.

"It is the idea of public space so it carries ideas about democracy, about the nature of human exchange, it's so filled with idealism about democracy that it is much more an idea than an object. I think linear parks are going to be an extension of that idea. I see them as the great hope for American cities."

WEATHER

Forecast for Sunday through Tuesday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe	Today	High	Low	W	High	Low	W
Algeria	22/21	17/12	sh	24/25	16/11	pc	
Andorra	14/12	11/12	sh	18/11	9/10	e	
Armenia	19/16	8/16	pc	23/23	8/12	pc	
Austria	22/21	17/12	sh	24/25	16/11	pc	
Belarus	22/21	17/12	sh	24/25	16/11	pc	
Belgium	16/11	8/16	sh	21/20	12/13	sh	
Bulgaria	14/12	7/14	sh	16/11	8/14	pc	
Croatia	18/11	11/12	f	17/12	8/14	e	
Czech Rep.	12/12	8/12	sh	15/14	10/12	sh	
Denmark	22/23	18/14	sh	25/27	17/12	pc	
Estonia	13/15	7/14	sh	13/12	5/11	e	
Finland	13/12	8/12	sh	13/12	8/14	e	
France	18/16	8/16	sh	21/20	12/13	sh	
Germany	15/19	8/16	sh	17/12	8/14	e	
Greece	18/14	9/14	sh	17/12	8/14	e	
Hungary	19/16	8/16	sh	21/20	12/13	sh	
Ireland	12/12	8/12	sh	13/12	8/14	e	
Italy	18/14	9/14	sh	17/12	8/14	e	
Japan	18/16	11/12	f	17/12	8/14	e	
Korea	14/12	7/14	sh	16/11	8/14	pc	
Latvia	13/15	7/14	sh	13/12	5/11	e	
Lithuania	13/15	7/14	sh	13/12	5/11	e	
Malta	18/14	9/14	sh	17/12	8/14	e	
Netherlands	15/19	8/16	sh	17/12	8/14	e	
Norway	18/14	9/14	sh	17/12	8/14	e	
Poland	15/19	8/16	sh	17/12	8/14	e	
Portugal	18/14	9/14	sh	17/12	8/14	e	
Romania	18/14	9/14	sh	17/12	8/14	e	
Russia	18/14	9/14	sh	17/12	8/14	e	
Slovakia	18/14	9/14	sh	17/12	8/14	e	
Slovenia	18/14	9/14	sh	17/12	8/14	e	
Spain	18/14	9/14	sh	17/12	8/14	e	
Sweden	18/14	9/14	sh	17/12	8/14	e	
Switzerland	18/14	9/14	sh	17/12	8/14	e	
Taiwan	18/14	9/14	sh	17/12	8/14	e	
Turkey	18/14	9/14	sh	17/12	8/14	e	
Ukraine	18/14	9/14	sh	17/12	8/14	e	
U.S.	18/14	9/14	sh	17/12	8/14	e	

North America

A slow-moving storm will trigger heavy rains across southeastern Europe this Sunday, approaching Vietnam early next week. Tokyo will have dry weather Sunday into Monday. Rain is possible by Tuesday. Typhoon Vame will bring heavy rains to the Ryukyu Islands Sunday into early next week.

Europe

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Asia

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Africa

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Latin America

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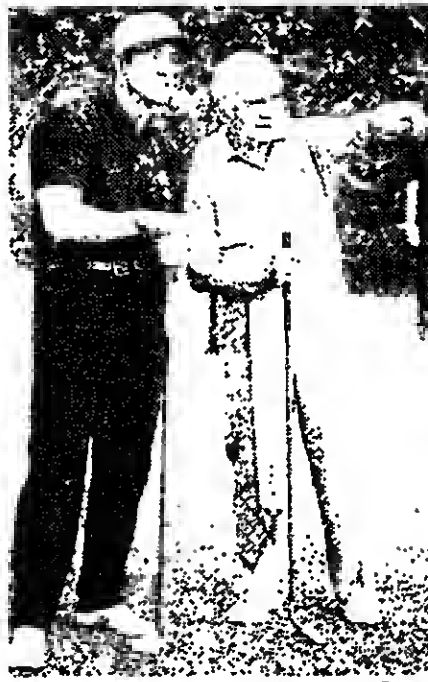
Middle East

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Oceania

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PEOPLE



Stallone vs. Suharto.

Actor Sylvester Stallone swapped his screen weaponry for golf clubs and took on President Suharto of Indonesia for nine holes on Friday in Jakarta. They reportedly played a "friendly" game without keeping score. Stallone was in Jakarta to open a Planet Hollywood restaurant, the first in Southeast Asia. The restaurant chain is owned by a host of U.S. film stars, including Stallone, Arnold Schwarzenegger, Bruce Willis and Demi Moore.

The Algerian novelist Mohammed Dib has won the Francophone Grand Prix, the highest literary award bestowed by the Académie Française.

Luciano Pavarotti will give a concert Jan. 22 in Miami Beach during Super Bowl week. He'll sing a solo program, then join Chicago Lyric Opera soprano Cynthia Lawrence for the first act of "La Bohème," accompanied by the Florida Philharmonic.

Evel Knievel dodged an accusation that he beat up his girlfriend, but the daredevil faces another hurdle: weapons charges. The police in Sunnyvale, California, found

a small arsenal in his car, including a .44-caliber, laser-sight Magnum and two knives, when they arrested him Oct. 10 on a complaint alleging he beat Krystal Kennedy. She later dismissed the incident as a "tussle and-or wrestling match." Knievel's 1977 assault conviction bars him from having the weapons.

London is calling David Letterman, who will take his show there in May for a weeklong series of broadcasts. "Late Show with David Letterman" has aired in Britain since April. Some of the show will be shot on the streets of London.

"Grace," a new unauthorized biography about Grace Kelly describing her as a femme fatale before her marriage to Prince Rainier of Monaco, has so angered the palace that it is threatening legal action. The author, Robert Lacey, spent two years researching the book. Departing from its usual reticence to comment on books or articles about the Grimaldi family, the palace said: "We are deeply shocked that someone, in the hopes of making money, could smear the memory of an admirable wife and mother."

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thought, isn't your flight about ready to take off?

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China, PRC 1-800-881-0111	Russia (Moscow) 1-800-881-0111	Bulgaria 1-800-881-0111	Ireland 1-800-881-0111	Portugal 1-800-881-0111	Cyprus 1-800-881-0111	Brazil 1-800-881-0111	Venezuela 1-800-881-0111
Hong Kong 1-800-881-0111	Saipan 1-800-881-0111	Croatia 1-800-881-0111	Italy 1-800-881-0111	Romania 1-800-881-0111	Egypt (Cairo) 1-800-881-0111	Canada 1-800-881-0111	Gabon 1-800-881-0111
India 1-800-881-0111	Singapore 1-800-881-0111	Czech Republic 1-800-881-0111	Liechtenstein 1-800-881-0111	Slovakia 1-800-881-0111	Israel 1-800-881-0111	Chile 1-800-881-0111	Gambia 1-800-881-0111
Indonesia 1-800-881-0111	Sri Lanka 1-800-881-0111	Denmark 1-800-881-0111	Lithuania 1-800-881-0111	Spain 1-800-881-0111	Lebanon (Beirut) 1-800-881-0111	Colombia 1-800-881-0111	Ivory Coast 1-800-881-0111
Japan 1-800-881-0111	Taiwan 1-800-881-0111	Finland 1-800-881-0111	Malta 1-800-881-0111	Sweden 1-800-881-0111	Saudi Arabia 1-800-881-0111	Costa Rica 1-800-881-0111	Kenya 1-800-881-0111
Korea 1-800-881-0111	Thailand 1-800-881-0111	France 1-800-881-0111	Monaco 1-800-881-0111	Switzerland 1-800-881-0111	Turkey 1-800-881-0111	El Salvador 1-800-881-0111	Uganda 1-800-881-0111
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